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Vol I No 019

27 January 1983

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PRESIDENT REAGAN DELIVERS STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

OW261556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Washington, January 25 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan proposed today in his State of the Union Address a freeze on federal spending programs, a stand-by tax increase and other measures to cope with the United States' ailing economy. The major part of the President's 4,800-word speech before a joint session of the House and the Senate was focused on economic and other domestic issues. Reagan noted that the recession was deeper than predicted and the federal budget is both a symptom and a cause of the economic problems. "Our economy is troubled. For too many of our fellow citizens -- farmers, steel and auto workers, lumbermen, black teenagers, and working mothers -- this is a painful period," he said. He called for bipartisan cooperation to end the ordeal through his new economic plan and said "We have a long way to go...but America is on the mend."

The major prescription for the economic ailment, Reagan said, is to reduce the federal budget deficit which is expected to exceed 180 billion dollars for the current fiscal year ending Sep. 30. Reagan had projected in his State of the Union Address in 1982 that the federal deficit would be less than 100 billion dollars, but it had grown to a record 110.7 billion dollars. Reagan's budget for 1984, due early next week, is expected to forecast a deficit of 188 billion dollars, "a clear and present danger," as Reagan called it. As a major part of his four-point plan for preventing further increase of the deficit in coming years, the President recommended a federal spending freeze, under which the budget as a whole for fiscal 1984 would not rise more than the rate of inflation -- that is, the overall budget would be frozen in real terms at the spending level of 1983. It will include the freeze of federal pay and retirement benefits, both military and civilian for 12 months, the delay of cost of living increases in social security, veterans benefits and the like for 6 months, and the freeze of a broad range of domestic non-entitlement programs at 1983 level.

Reagan also asked Congress to adopt specific measures to control the growth of the so-called "uncontrollable" spending program, such as food stamps, and proposed 55 billion dollars in defense savings over the next five years. For the same purpose, he asked for a three-year stand-by tax limited to no more than one percent of the gross national product to start in fiscal 1986 if the federal budget deficit could not be reduced substantially by 1985. The proposal will include one surcharge on taxable incomes of both individuals and corporations, and an excise tax on domestic and imported oil. The latter would raise 40 to 50 billion dollars a year from 1986 through 1988. During the past year, Reagan had twice proposed tax increases in face of the growing deficit. The new proposal will represent a further reverse of his original economic policy which calls for a huge tax reduction -- 25 percent in three years time. Reagan hoped his new plan could achieve a balanced budget by the end of the decade, instead of 1983 as he promised two years ago.

Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker said today that Reagan's new proposals reflected some shifts from a program which has fallen far short of the economic boom and spending balance Reagan promised voters in 1980. Many other politicians and economists are skeptical of whether the proposals will work in view of the serious recession which caused a 1.8 percent decline in the U.S. GNP, last year, the worst in 36 years, and a 10.8 percent rate of unemployment, the highest in 42 years.

On international issues, Reagan said in his State of the Union Address that the U.S. world strategy was one "for peace with freedom", which must be based on economic strength and military strength. He stressed that the U.S.-Soviet relations are "at the heart of our strategy for peace."

To alleviate public concerns, both at home and abroad, over the current tensions and the escalating nuclear arms race between the two countries, he declared: "We are prepared for a positive change in Soviet-American relations." But "the Soviet Union must show, by deeds as well as words, a sincere commitment to respect the rights and sovereignty of the family of nations," he added.

On the nuclear disarmament talks in Geneva, he said, "We are vigorously pursuing arms reductions negotiations with the Soviet Union." And, "in the case of intermediate-range nuclear forces, we...are also prepared to carefully explore serious Soviet proposals." This is seen as a response to the recent appeal of United States' Western European allies that the U.S. be more flexible in the negotiations.

Reagan promised to work closely with the developed countries and with the International Monetary Fund to help bring the world economy back to "strong, non-inflationary growth." "America must be an unrelenting advocate of free trade" and "lead the way toward freer trade," he noted.

Shortly before Reagan spoke in Congress, about five hundred demonstrators gathered outside and inside the capitol rotunda to oppose the administration's economic policy. They protested: "Millions of us are homeless. That is the state of the union. Millions are out of work, out of hope, and out of choices. That is the state of the union. Millions of Americans are groaning under the weight of economic adversity."

MASS DEMONSTRATION DURING REAGAN SPEECH NOTED

HK270810 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 82 p 7

["Special Dispatch" by reporter Zhang Liang [1728 0081]: "Washington Masses Demonstrate Demanding Bread, Housing, Jobs"]

[Text] Washington, 25 Jan -- While President Reagan delivered his State of the Union Address to the two houses of Congress, several hundred people demonstrated at the west side of Capitol Hill denouncing Reagan's message as a major attempt to cover up the current serious domestic situation and erase the difficulties and problems facing millions of people. At noon today about 500 unemployed, minorities, poor, homeless, children and women together with sympathizers from more than 20 states gathered on the west side of Capitol Hill

They held banners bearing the slogans: "Homelessness and unemployment is the true state of the union"; "Food, clothing and housing are basic human rights"; and "Stop the war against the poor." They continually sang songs commemorating the black leader Martin Luther King, Jr.

At the rally representatives of the masses told about the hardships of millions of people struggling at the subsistence level. An unemployed black worker named Roosevelt Jones read aloud a "people's state of the union message" on behalf of all poor people. This "message" pointed out that "the state of the union is that millions are homeless. The state of the union is that millions are unemployed. The state of the union is that millions are under heavy pressure from the declining economy."

At 1.20 p.m. the demonstrators, chanting "We want jobs," entered the central Capitol Building. They put forward three demands to Congress: 1) Proclaim a state of economic emergency throughout the whole country; 2) issue orders releasing surplus food in government stores; 3) use all available federal buildings in the country as emergency night reception centers for the homeless. Many of the protesting masses declared that if Congress failed to take appropriate action to satisfy these demands they would refuse to leave. After the police ordered the demonstrators to leave, 150 still refused to go and in the end were arrested.

GROMYKO WARNS BONN OF ARMS RACE DANGERS

HK270604 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 83 p 6

["International Jottings" by Zhang Hua [4545 5478]: "How Can They Be 'In the Same Boat Helping Each Other'"]

[Text] When Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko went running to Bonn, he announced that the Soviet Union and West Germany were both living in a "nuclear world" and said Western Europe should "soberly assess" the situation and "avoid getting dragged into" the danger of a nuclear arms race. He also declared that the Soviet Union wanted to "be in the same boat" with West Germany, with the two "helping each other."

Fine talk about "being in the same boat helping each other!"

The world today indeed faces the danger of nuclear war, but this danger is caused by the nuclear arms race between the superpowers. The only way to avert a nuclear catastrophe is to reduce and destroy nuclear weapons. The fact that the Soviet Union wants Western Europe to assess the situation soberly can mean either that it wants it to know that the Soviet Union has enough nuclear weapons to destroy Western Europe several times over or that it wants it to oppose the Soviet Union's possession of these nuclear weapons that threaten Western Europe.

The Soviet Union wants to "be in the same boat" as West Germany, which does not possess nuclear weapons; we do not know how they could "help each other." This is because one wants to cross to another shore where there are no nuclear weapons while the other wants to stay on the shore where the nuclear arms race is in progress. There is only one boat. In which direction will it go?

SERIOUS PUBLIC-ORDER PROBLEMS IN USSR NOTED

OW261153 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1438 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jan (XINHUA) -- The Soviet procurator general recently pointed out in an article that in some cities and villages "the citizens are particularly disturbed by the social order."

A special meeting attended by representatives from various walks of life was held in Moscow on 11 January to discuss ways of strengthening the social order. The meeting pointed out that despite various measures there is "still a considerable number" of lawbreaking cases.

Many people are highly resentful at the increasing number of crimes involving hoodlums, theft, excessive drinking, free meals, corruption and bribery.

To deal with this situation the Soviet legislative organ recently made certain revisions to the Soviet criminal law. After revision, for example, fines for criminal offenses have been increased and harsher penalties have been institutionalized in the law of the RSFSR.

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NORTHEAST ASIA

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PRC, CPC THANK KIM IL-SONG FOR CONDOLENCE CABLE

SK270408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Pyongyang, January 27 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission and chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the CPC, in reply to his message of condolence sent to the latter on the death of Comrade Yang Yong, member of the CPC Central Committee and of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, member of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress, second secretary of the Committee of the Headquarters of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and deputy chief of the General Staff of the CPLA.

The reply message, dated January 24, reads:

We express heartfelt thanks to you for sending a message of condolence and mourning the death of Comrade Yang Yong.

The Chinese and Korean peoples are comrades-in-arms who have shared weal and woe in the lips-and-teeth relationship. They have formed deep and close friendship in the common revolutionary struggle of a long period.

We hope that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples will be further consolidated and developed in the future days.

TRIAL OF FORMER JAPAN PRIME MINISTER REPORTED

OW261310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, January 26 (XINHUA) -- A five-year sentence term was demanded today against former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka who is accused of taking bribes from a U.S. company. The demand was made by the prosecutors at the Tokyo District Court this afternoon.

Tanaka, 64, is accused of taking about two million dollars in bribes from the U.S. Lockheed Corporation while in office from 1972-74 to influence a Japanese airline to buy some Tristar aircraft from the company.

Tanaka is also charged with violating foreign exchange laws by receiving the money through Marubeni Trading House, then collaborator of Lockheed Company in Japan, without Central Bank approval.

Tanaka has pleaded not guilty since the case firstly faced a trial in January, 1977.

JAPAN, PRC OPEN CIVIL AVIATION TALKS IN BEIJING

OW270911 Tokyo KYODO in English 0859 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing Jan 27 KYODO -- Japan and China opened working-level civil aviation talks here Thursday.

Japanese and Chinese officials exchanged basic views on beyond-flight services, transportation capacity for this year and next year, sales promotion policies and other issues, sources close to the talks said.

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The talks, scheduled to be held until Saturday, will be centered on handling of beyond flight services for both countries in the wake of China's proposed opening of air routes to the United States via Japan, they said.

JAPAN REJECTS PRC DEMAND FOR MORE SILK EXPORTS

OW260911 Tokyo KYODO in English 0904 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 26, KYODO -- Japan will import 7 percent less raw silk from China in the current 1982 fiscal year, ending March 31, it was agreed Wednesday. Japanese and Chinese negotiators agreed after two-day talks in Tokyo to reduce the import quota for Chinese raw silk to 10,700 bales (one bale containing 60 kilograms) and leave that for silk yarn unchanged at 4,000 bales, officials said.

Japan rejected Chinese demand for increased silk imports on grounds it would seriously hurt domestic sericultural farmers, they added. Japan is regulating silk imports from China and South Korea by setting annual quotas to protect domestic silk farmers.

THAI-KAMPUCHEA BORDER CONDITIONS DESCRIBED

HK270756 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 83 p 1

["Newsletter From Thailand" by reporters Wang Rongjiu [3769 2837 0036] and Yang Qun [2799 5028]: "A Trip to Aranyaprathet"]

[Text] Aranya's full name is Aranyaprathet which in the Thai language means a remote and barren place. Since the invasion of Kampuchea and the Thai border areas by the Vietnamese authorities, Aranya has become an important town on the eastern border of Thailand as the Kampuchean situation has developed. The dry season has lasted more than 2 months and fierce fighting has occurred in Kampuchea. How do things stand in Aranya?

Aranya is a county in Prachin Buri Province with a population of 50,000 people, of whom 15,000 live in the county's town. When we arrived in Aranya's suburbs we saw that the rice had already been harvested. In the town we first saw cars, motorcycles and bicycles going back and forth and passengers crowding the pavement on both sides of the street. The market in the heart of town was full of all kinds of goods and customers filled all the large and small restaurants where the available foods were displayed in many ways. Except for gunfire that reminded people that battlefields were not far away, the town appeared quiet and peaceful. At the edge of the county's town was a signboard with the following eye-catching words: "The border is only 5 kilometers east of here." Across the border lay Kampuchea which was lit everywhere with flares of war. An elderly Aranya resident told us: "We can always hear the sound of gunfire here but we are not afraid."

In the Kampuchea area opposite Aranya, Vietnamese troops have fought several fierce battles with anti-Vietnamese armed forces since the end of last year. Shells fired by Vietnamese troops often fall on Thai territory, causing losses and gravely threatening people in the border areas. Many people we met were indignant about this. They said: "The Vietnamese people don't even have enough food to eat but their government still sends the army to attack Kampuchea and to threaten Thailand's security. This can't be a good government." A Thai friend told me that a Vietnamese soldier recently captured in Thai territory said that they had been deceived into coming to Kampuchea and he had never dreamed there would be such fierce fighting. They were all frightened on the battlefield and the entire regiment was disgusted with the war. The Vietnamese soldiers didn't have enough food to eat and most of the soldiers who came from south Vietnam wanted to desert. When Thai friends talked about the Vietnamese invasion in Kampuchea they all said with contempt: "The Vietnamese Government had better mind its own business and not stretch out its hands so far. Nothing good will come to Vietnam from invading Kampuchea and threatening Thailand."

During the visit we were deeply impressed that the Thai people did not fear Vietnamese aggression and were determined to defend their own country. They had already prepared for all eventualities. The well-equipped border troops were vigilantly guarding the 60 to 70 kilometers of borderline day and night. Their military aircraft constantly patrolled the border areas. In June 1980, the Thai troops wiped out invading Vietnamese troops at Nuan-Ma-Mu [2541 7456 2606] not far from the county's town of Aranya. People believed that if the Vietnamese troops dared to invade Thailand once more, they would be defeated even worse than before.

The Vietnamese invasion in Kampuchea has affected 80,000 Thai people living on Thai-Kampuchean borders. This war indirectly harmed 200,000 people. The Thai Government has set up special organizations to assist afflicted border people, formulate defense plans, and hand out sandbags to residents in the border areas to build fortifications and bunkers to reduce losses that might be caused by Vietnamese shells. Volunteers to defend the country are also helping the army defend their own homeland.

When we were in Aranya we stayed at the guest house which had been completed just 3 months before. The unique architecture of the guest house made visitors feel that though Aranya was located on the frontline, the people there had not forgotten about building their homeland while defending their country and guarding the borders.

USSR-SUPPLIED CHEMICAL WEAPONS USED IN S.E. ASIA

OW270900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Paris, January 26 (XINHUA) -- The French Government has possessed evidence that Soviet allies used Soviet-supplied chemical weapons to suppress the resistance movements in Southeast Asia.

According to an AFP report today, French diplomats in Bangkok disclosed that samples collected by the French Government in Southeast Asia demonstrate that mycotoxin found in the region "is not natural". This shows that someone has used chemical weapons there, the report said.

The report said the United States accused the Soviet Union of supplying its allies with the "yellow rain" chemical poisons and mycotoxin to be used against the resistance fighters in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan.

Canada also announced it has evidence to prove that Soviet allies used chemical weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan, the report added.

DENG LIQUN MEETS ITALIAN L'UNITA JOURNALISTS

OW251450 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 25 (XINHUA) -- Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here today with a delegation from L'UNITA, organ of the Communist Party of Italy.

During the two-hour meeting, Deng Liqun answered questions on the situation in China and on a number of international issues, raised by the Italian journalists led by Piero Borghini, deputy director of L'UNITA. Present was Qin Chuan, editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

The visitors have toured Shanghai, Hangzhou, Guangzhou and Xian and are scheduled to leave Beijing for home shortly.

U.S. NEGOTIATOR NITZE MEETS FRG'S KOHL IN BONN

OW252059 Beijing XINHUA in English 1059 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn, January 24 (XINHUA) -- West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and chief U.S. negotiator at American-Soviet talks on medium-range nuclear missiles Paul Nitze, today agreed that the Geneva talks should gain concrete results and real break-through as early as possible. In their talks here today, they said the objective of the Geneva negotiation is that both the United States and the Soviet Union should completely abandon the land-based medium-range nuclear missiles.

West Germany is one of the major West European countries where U.S. medium-range missiles are scheduled to be deployed later this year. Last week, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko visited West Germany in an attempt to persuade it to give up the deployment. However, differences within West Germany over the medium-range missile issue have become increasingly evident recently.

Observers here believe that Nitze's visit to Bonn, which took place before the resumption of the Geneva talks, is designed to coordinate the U.S. and West German positions on the nuclear disarmament.

FRG, FRANCE, TURKEY PLEDGE SUPPORT TO WESTKohl Favors 'Zero Option'

OW221240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Paris, January 21 (XINHUA) -- West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said here today that West Germany and France regard the "zero option" put forward by U.S. President Ronald Reagan as the "best way" to restore the balance of power in Europe.

Kohl, who arrived here this morning for a one-day visit, was speaking at a meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the Franco-German Friendship Treaty.

"Our analysis has been the same -- that Soviet rearmament jeopardizes the balance of military forces in Europe, makes peace less certain and therefore must be corrected," he said. He asked both the Soviet Union and the United States to "renounce completely one category of weapons."

West Germany will side with friends in the European Community and the Atlantic alliance, Kohl declared, adding that it has now become more realistic than ever for West Germany and France to have close consultations on security and defense.

FRG's Genscher Also Backs U.S.

OW252117 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 25 (XINHUA) -- West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said Monday that during his visit to Washington he will pledge to U.S. leaders that U.S. will have all-out support from his country at the Geneva talks on Euro-missiles. According to a Bonn report, in an interview with BILD-ZEITUNG, a West Berlin wide-circulating newspaper, Genscher also said that "our stand is clear-cut: We still hold on to the most ideal pattern of renouncing all land-based medium-range missiles by both the United States and the Soviet Union (zero option)."

Meanwhile, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl met in Bonn yesterday U.S. chief negotiator to the Geneva talks Paul Nitze and both were reported to have stressed that the Geneva talks is aimed at the utter renunciation of land-based medium-range missiles by the United States and the Soviet Union.

France Is 'Loyal Partner'

OW211812 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Bonn, January 20 (XINHUA) -- France will forever remain "a loyal partner of the Atlantic alliance and a reliable friend of the German Federal Republic," French President Francois Mitterrand today told the West German "Bundestag" (Federal Assembly). The comment was made on the 20th anniversary of the German-French cooperation treaty.

The treaty, Mitterrand said, represented a milestone of the European alliance and a key step in making the European Economic Community a success. Concerted efforts in diplomatic affairs and cooperation in the military between France and West Germany have reached an unprecedented level, he said.

Referring to the situation in Europe, Mitterrand described a nuclear deterrent as indispensable in maintaining the balance of forces. He called for a strengthening of the Atlantic alliance as the only way to make the Geneva nuclear talks successful. He reaffirmed France's opposition to the inclusion of its nuclear force in the Geneva talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. He also called for heightened unity among European and Common Market countries and more commitments from them to battle the economic crisis.

The French president arrived here this morning and left for home in the evening. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl will travel to Paris tomorrow to participate in celebrations there for the German-French friendship treaty.

Turkey Favors NATO Forces

OW252050 Beijing XINHUA in English 1337 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Ankara, January 25 (XINHUA) -- Turkish Defense Minister Haluk Bayulken said, "The forces to arrive in Turkey within the framework of approved NATO plans would in no manner be used in the Middle East", according to the January issue of Turkish monthly MIDDLE EAST REVIEW. Bayulken said in an interview with this monthly: "The external allied reinforcements within the framework of NATO rapid reinforcement and the mobile force of the Allied Command Europe, which may be required to deploy to Turkey during a crisis or war in support of the Turkish armed forces, can only do so upon request by the Turkish Government and for the implementation of NATO plans".

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Bayulken explained, "The United States is taking certain direct measures with the primary aim of countering those threats which she considers as being directed at the region from outside and of safeguarding the West's energy supplies from the Gulf and is inviting its NATO allies to demonstrate a certain solidarity in this respect. Furthermore the United States has formed a 'rapid deployment force' to counter threatening situation in the region".

Bayulken said: "In the pursuit of her Middle East policy, Turkey attaches great importance to further strengthening her historical, cultural and moral ties with all Middle East and Muslim countries and to the broadening of fruitful cooperation in all fields". Bayulken pointed out, "Turkey, which deeply regrets the differences of opinion and divergences of views that sometimes emerge in inter-Arab relations, deployed great efforts to develop her relations with all Arab and Muslim countries without distinction."

WANG BINGNAN, UK CLERGYMAN PLAN ARCHBISHOP VISIT

OW221838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Zhao Fusan, vice-chairman of the Three Self Patriotic Movement Committee of the Protestant Churches of China, met and had a friendly talk with Terry Waite, assistant for foreign affairs of Dr Runcie, the archbishop of Canterbury, here this afternoon.

The archbishop of Canterbury is scheduled to visit China in December at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China Christian Council.

Terry Waite arrived here yesterday to make arrangements for the archbishop's visit to China. He will tour Xian, Suzhou, Hangzhou and Shanghai.

FALKLAND ISLANDS DEBATE IN BRITAIN DESCRIBED

OW270808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] London, January 26 (XINHUA) -- A political debate is going on in Britain over the government's handling of the Falklands crisis last year and how to solve the Anglo-Argentine dispute over the islands.

The debate followed the recent publication of a report on an official inquiry into the Anglo-Argentine conflict in the South Atlantic. The six-month-long examination by a committee headed by Lord Franks, former British ambassador to the United States, cleared British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her Conservative government of any blame in handling the Falklands issue.

Apparently elated at the verdict of the Franks report, Mrs. Thatcher reiterated in Parliament last week her government's commitment to maintaining a British garrison on the islands and refused to consider negotiation with Argentina over the islands' sovereignty. "We have no option now except 'fortress Falklands'," she claimed. Her stand drew strong criticism from some political leaders and public opinion. Even British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym distanced himself from the "fortress Falklands" policy.

In a radio interview on January 21, Pym said that there was no possibility of turning the Falklands into an "impregnable fortress". The term "fortress Falklands" used by the prime minister to describe British policy was a "misdescription", he added.

Former British Prime Minister James Callaghan pointed out in the House of Commons that what Britain had won from the Falklands conflict was "a short-term military victory" with "a long-term political retreat to a dead end".

Lord Carrington, former British foreign secretary who resigned after the Argentine capture of the islands, agreed with Callaghan.

In a special Commons debate on the Franks report yesterday, Tony Benn, a leading left MP of the opposition Labour Party, proposed a "peace option" to end the Falklands crisis once and for all. His five-point proposal includes withdrawal of British forces from the Falklands, and ruling by the United Nations on whom the ultimate sovereignty should belong to. Benn said that Britain's military victory in the South Atlantic only masked its "political failure". Criticising Mrs. Thatcher's "readiness" to make political capital out of the Falklands war, Benn said that British public opinion would eventually come round to support the "peace option". "Jingoism will not last for ever," he stated. He also warned that "to maintain a garrison on the Falklands would be costly and isolate the United Kingdom from the rest of the world."

Five days after the publication of the Franks report, an opinion poll carried in the British Sunday paper THE OBSERVER showed that a clear majority believed that the only way to ensure lasting peace in the South Atlantic was for Britain to negotiate with Argentina on the islands' future. The poll indicated that 54 percent of those interviewed favoured talks with Argentina, while only 35 percent thought Britain should refuse to negotiate.

QIAO SHI ATTENDS FETE TO MARK CEAUSESCU BIRTHDAY

OW261758 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 26 (XINHUA) -- Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu and Mrs. Dumitrescu gave a film reception here this evening to mark the 65th birthday of Nicolae Ceausescu and his 50 years of revolutionary activities. Ceausescu is general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Among the guests were Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wang Huide, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department; Qian Qichen, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs; and Yan Jinsheng, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

At the reception, a documentary "Romania -- Contemporary Images" was shown and photos reflecting Ceausescu's 50 years of revolutionary activities, and his works were on display.

SFRY'S MOJSOV SUPPORTS DK SEAT AT UN

OW221907 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA) -- Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, has expressed the hope that the problem of Kampuchea's seat will be solved before the upcoming non-aligned summit in New Delhi.

According to the YUGOSLAV NEWS AGENCY TANJUG, Mojsov told an Indian reporter in New Delhi on January 19 that Yugoslavia recognizes the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. Sihanouk is a patriot and one of the founders of the Non-aligned Movement, he added. Mojsov also expressed the hope that the 7th non-aligned summit will be beneficial to finding a thorough, lasting and just solution to the Middle East crisis. He wished the summit would make great contributions to curbing the arms race, building a new international economic order and promoting cooperation among Third World countries.

SFRY PREMIER SAYS ECONOMIC SITUATION IMPROVED

OW270902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, January 26 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc told a meeting in Smederevo in the Republic of Serbia Monday that Yugoslavia's economic and social difficulties are not insurmountable. She added that this year Yugoslavia's economy will have more foreign exchange at disposal for the purchase of semi-finished goods and the supply of some commodities will be better. She said her country will continue to get foreign credits this year to step up production for export.

Some Western countries and banks decided a week ago to recommend granting Yugoslavia medium-term credits of 1.3 billion dollars. Planinc said this has "confirmed confidence in Yugoslavia's capability of fulfilling its obligations and overcoming economic difficulties."

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

Janka Smole, the minister overseeing foreign financial problems, reiterated today Yugoslavia will pay for its foreign debts and honor all its foreign obligations.

As one of the measures to boost production for export, the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation has granted to domestic enterprises 1.62 billion dinars (about 24.2 million dollars) as additional funds to finance their export deals. The most important deals include the building of two multi-purpose freighters by three major shipyards of Rijeka for a firm in Liberia and the delivery of equipment for a 120-kilometer power line in Ethiopia.

Talking about the shortcomings of the country's economic policy in the past, Planinc said that since 1976 Yugoslavia has contracted foreign debts totalling 10 billion dollars while the goods it has produced only amounted to 2.8 billion dollars. This shows that credits have not been used to step up production, she said.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS RWANDA'S NGARUKIYINTWALI

OW261616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Francois Ngarukiyintwali, Rwandan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and his party here this afternoon.

In a cordial conversation, Premier Zhao said China and Rwanda hold identical or similar views and positions on many international issues. "We are satisfied with the results of Sino-Rwandan economic cooperation," he said.

The premier expressed the hope that the two countries would strengthen cooperation in the international affairs and further develop various forms of cooperation in the economic field.

Zhao said South-South cooperation is a new type of relationship among poor countries, a relationship of mutual help, making up for each other's deficiencies, mutual benefit and common development and a relationship of treating each other with sincerity and of not exploiting others or being exploited.

"China will make efforts to develop South-South cooperation and establish a new international economic order," Zhao said.

The Chinese premier asked the Rwandan minister to convey the best wishes of the Chinese Government and people and of himself to President Juvenal Habyarimana. He said he hoped that the president would visit China again.

The Rwandan minister said, "We attach great importance to our present visit to China and our visit is successful."

Present at the meeting were Gong Dafei, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

In the evening, the Rwandan minister gave a return banquet. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian was among the guests.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON 'DOUBLE-SUPPORT' WORK

HK261242 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Carry Forward the Revolutionary Tradition, Launch the 'Double-Support' Work -- In Commemoration of the 40th Anniversary of the 'Double-Support' Movement in Yanan"]

[Text] This year's Spring Festival is the 40th anniversary of the "double-support" movement in Yanan. The CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission appeal to the army and the people throughout the country to bring about an upsurge in mass activities of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to army men's families and activities of supporting the government and cherishing the people, to further carry forward this revolutionary tradition and to establish and develop new-type relationships between the army and the government and between the army and the people which embody socialist spiritual civilization.

Supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to army men's families and supporting the government and cherishing the people is a fine tradition formed in the course of the long-term revolution. In the 1943 Spring Festival period, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the government of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area and the Eighth Route Army's rear garrisons launched a "double-support" movement on a grand and spectacular scale. The movement then rapidly spread to other revolutionary base areas and effectively promoted the great unity among the party, the government, the army and the people. It played an important role in guaranteeing success in the struggle against the enemy and in the mass movement of production. Over the past 40 years the fine tradition of "double-support" has always been an indispensable guarantee for us to vanquish the enemy and smoothly carry out all kinds of work. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with the implementation of various principles and policies and with the joint effort of the party, the government, the army and the people, wounds in the relationships between the army and the government and between the army and the people, which were caused by the 10 years of domestic turmoil, have been gradually healed. The vivid situation in the years of revolutionary wars, in which the army cherished the people and the people supported the army, has reappeared.

Today, when we are commemorating the 40th anniversary of the "double-support" movement, we should deepen our understanding of the immediate significance of "double-support" work. In the new historical period, when the focus of the party's work has been shifted onto the four modernizations, in what position should we place "double-support" work? Some people think that "double-supporting" is necessary when we are in the circumstances of war but that it is now insignificant under peaceful conditions. Some people even regard "double-support" work as a burden. These ideas are all wrong. These comrades have forgotten how the conditions for peaceful construction were achieved and why the people throughout the country are now able to engage in modernization construction in a peaceful environment. In the final analysis, the army and the people are all members of the same family and share absolutely the same fundamental interests and have the same objective. The grand program set forth by the 12th party congress and the three major tasks in the 1980's laid down by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on behalf of the party central leadership call for the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country to devote joint efforts. Without fine relationships between the army and the government and between the army and the people, it is impossible to maintain a political situation of stability and unity; it is impossible for the people throughout the country to concentrate their strength on the cause of the four modernizations; and it is also impossible to fulfill the tasks of striving for reunification and particularly for the return of Taiwan to the motherland, combating hegemonism and safeguarding world peace.

Facts have shown that broadly and deeply carrying out the "double-support" activities, further consolidating the relationships between the army and the government and between the army and the people, and strengthening the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people are of great significance in building strong national defense, safeguarding national security and promoting the building of the two civilizations. This is an important guarantee for fulfilling the general task set forth by the 12th party congress -- creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

In order to do a good job in "double-support" work, it is necessary to seriously study new problems under the new situation and continuously to create new experiences in improving the relationships between the army and the government and between the army and the people. Contradictions between the army and the government or between the army and the people should be solved with the spirit of mutual understanding, and both sides should place the overall interests first. Through the work of setting things to rights and with the joint effort made by the party, the government, the army and the people, many historical problems left over by the 10 years of domestic turmoil and some new problems in the work of giving preferential treatment to armymen's and martyrs' families after the production responsibility systems were adopted in rural areas have been successively solved or are now being solved. A number of advanced models in the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to armymen's families, such as 'Hao Chune and the Qilijian Brigade, have emerged in all parts of the country. Through participating in local construction and actions of fighting against natural disasters, carrying out social welfare work, establishing close contact with rural communes and brigades and helping them overcome poverty and become rich, PLA units in all parts of the country have also greatly heightened the prestige of the army.

Specifically, under the unified leadership of the local party organizations and governments, many PLA units have joined with the local masses in unfolding the activity of jointly building socialist spiritual civilization; thus, civilized villages, streets and schools have sprung up like mushrooms. This constitutes an invention in unfolding a "double-support" activity in the new situation. It has not only strengthened the relationships between the army and the government and between the army and the people, but has also helped improve the general mood of society and promote the building of material and spiritual civilization. It is necessary to sum up and popularize this new experience and strive to achieve practical results.

When unfolding the "double-support" activity during the Spring Festival this year, the various units should conduct in depth education in the glorious tradition of supporting the army and cherishing the people. The leading organs of the party, government and army at various levels and the organizations of the workers, youths, women and militiamen should, in the light of studying and publicizing the guidelines of the 12th party congress and the realities in their own localities and units, give wide publicity to the broad section of cadres, masses and the commanders and fighters of the PLA of the great importance of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to army dependents and of supporting the government and cherishing the people. The government at various levels should conduct education among the masses of people in loving the people's army. They should correctly understand the status and role of the PLA in state power and the arduous task of the army in peacetime, conscientiously safeguard the prestige of the army, earnestly and sincerely show concern for and support army building, enthusiastically help the army units solve existing problems in war preparedness, training, patrols and livelihood, and educate the masses to safeguard military installations so that the army units can smoothly fulfill various tasks.

Various localities should do a good job of giving preferential treatment to family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen and conscientiously implement the various policies of giving special care to disabled servicemen and to family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen. At the same time, the various army units should educate the broad section of commanders and fighters to respect the government, cherish the people and become models in observing law and discipline. When conditions permit, they should actively support local construction and social welfare undertakings and make contributions in various aspects, such as providing technical guidance and lending a hand with the construction of perilous projects. The army should become an important force in building socialist material and spiritual civilization and various localities and a reliable guarantee for defending the security of the motherland and maintaining social order.

The Spring Festival is drawing near. When holding various commemorative activities to mark the "double-support" movement, the leading bodies at country or regimental level in various localities should conduct them in a lively, vigorous and simple manner and with practical results. Efforts should be made to prevent formalism or to conduct them perfunctorily. So long as the army, the government and the people carry forward the revolutionary tradition hand in hand, they will be able to establish and develop new-type relationships between the army and the government and between the army and the people and create a new situation in the work of "double support."

RENMIN RIBAO HAILS RURAL COMMERCIAL REFORM

HK270524 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jan 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Blow On, Wind of Reform"]

[Text] The news about the peasants in Xuxian Prefecture, Anhui Province, having entered the field of circulation and becoming engaged in commercial activities is a wind of reform blowing from promising fields.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have carried out some unprecedented major reforms in our rural policies, system, administration and management. These reforms have brought about profound changes in our rural situation, giving rise to the unprecedented upsurge of the production initiative of the peasants, the continuous development of grain production as well as diversified undertakings, the emergence of a large number of households doing specialized jobs, specialized households and the transition of semi-self-sufficient production to commodity production. However, in our field of circulation, we are basically continuing to carry out the old systems and methods and using a single channel with many links, which has to a great extent failed to suit the current situation. As a result, both buyers and sellers are in difficulties; the former suffers from overstocking and the latter suffers from a shortage of supply....A reform in our rural commerce is now indispensable. We are justified in saying that "the situation forces us to reform, the peasants are looking forward toward the reform and the commercial staff and workers are demanding the reform."

Lack of vitality was the chief drawback in the present rural commercial system, which does not allow people to handle goods it cannot handle or to do things that it cannot do itself. If we do not change this situation, it will never be possible for us to enliven our rural economy. It is precisely in this aspect that the peasants in Xixian Prefecture have made great efforts in carrying out their trade. The combined households there carry goods a long way to be sold in other areas. Thus they have carried tens of thousands of reed mats that the supply and marketing department in the prefecture refused to purchase, to other areas to be sold.

Owing to the establishment of trade agencies by the peasants, garlic bulbs, bolts and shoots, unsalable locally, have found their way into cities where they are in short supply. These examples, though trivial, show that removing obstacles in rural commercial channels will enliven the blocked-up rural economy.

Reform means breaking away from the old and inventing the new. In all reforms as well as in the reform in our rural commercial system we should put forward and adopt ideas and methods that are different from previous ones and explore for and create them. Concerning the new situation and new things, there are two attitudes. One is to support and study new things and allow the masses to break away from the old practices and regulations. Concerning some problems where it is difficult to tell whether they are favorable or unfavorable, we should allow people to make more investigations and study and thus find, on the basis of summing up the experiences of the masses, a way to keep the favorable factors and remove the unfavorable factors. This is an attitude of thinking about things for the masses and being responsible for them. Another attitude is to restrict new things and flatly turn away any attempt at reform on the pretext that they are not allowed by certain regulations issued before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee or even before the "Great Cultural Revolution." This is a wrong attitude. Has the production responsibility system linking remuneration with output chosen by the broad masses of peasants not refuted the facts of the "regulations" issued before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee? If it only facilitates building up socialism with distinguishing Chinese features and is beneficial to the prosperity of the state and the rich livelihood and happiness of the people, we should not only remove the old conventions and regulations that have fettered us, but should also allow breaking away from certain specific policies that played a positive role in a certain period in the past but which are not suited to the development of the current situation. Of course, in carrying out these reforms, we must adhere to the four basic principles and the planned economy.

In order to carry out reform we must be far-sighted, courageous and have willpower. As far as overall systematic reform is concerned, there are many great things to do and this is but a small beginning. We communists must be neither afraid of nor engaged in empty talk on reform. When the wind of reform begins to blow on the vast land of China, we should go to meet it with high spirits and great vigor and through our sound work make this wind even stronger.

BEIJING RADIO ON 'IRRESISTIBLE' TIDE OF REFORM

OW252152 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Station commentary: "The Tide of Reform Is Irresistible"]

[Text] The present situation in our country is that every front is faced with prospects for reform. Why is reform necessary? The reason is very simple: Without reform, it is impossible to accomplish the four modernizations. Therefore, reform will run through the entire course of the four modernizations.

During the period from the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee to the 12th party congress we made setting things to rights the overall guiding ideology in our work. In less than 4 years, we have brought about the situation existing today. If we say that setting things to rights is the precondition for the modernization drive, then reform will certainly provide the reliable guarantee for the success of the modernization program.

In order to draw wisdom from historical experience we might as well take a look back to the past. How is it possible for agriculture, once our biggest headache, to take a definite turn for the better and advance far ahead.

The most important reason is that we have carried out a great reform in agricultural policies, structure and management -- a bold reform never before attempted. Since agricultural reform has brought us victories, we have reason to believe that reforms on other fronts, too, will bring us new victories.

Reform has a bearing on the success or failure of the cause of socialist modernization and on the future of our country and nation. On this question all party comrades and the people of all nationalities throughout the country must have a clear understanding, be mentally well prepared and feel a sense of urgency.

The tide of reform is irresistible. We must proceed from realities and carry out reforms in an all-round, systematic, firm and orderly way. Let us all be activists in promoting reform and stand in the forefront of reform.

KANG KEQING URGES WOMEN TO SUPPORT REFORM

OW270609 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1414 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA) -- When visiting comrades attending the propaganda work conference of the All-China Women's Federation today, Kang Keqing, chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, called on them to study seriously Comrade Hu Yaobang's important report at the national conference on ideological and political work among workers and staff members, entitled "The Four Modernizations and Reform." She also called on them to mobilize the broad masses of women to rapidly plunge themselves into reform and create a new situation in the work of the women's federation.

Kang Keqing said: Leading comrades of the central authorities have pointed out that, without reform, the four modernizations would be impossible. Various departments should carry out reform. To create a new situation for the work of our women's federation, it is essential to carry out reform. We must carry it out in an all-round way, ideologically, organizationally and in our style of work. Organizationally, women's associations at all levels must do a good job in replacing old cadres with new ones; old comrades should happily hand over to the next shift and enthusiastically help young comrades. Young comrades, on the other hand, should boldly take over and forge ahead into the future. Regarding the style of work it is necessary to energetically promote and cultivate a realistic and down-to-earth style of work, do a good job in protecting the interests of women and children, develop "five-good" family activities and improve publicity on family planning to turn women's associations into intimate and caring "mothers-in-law" for the women masses. She hoped that the broad masses of women cadres would fully realize the urgency and importance of reform and lead the broad masses of women to take part in reform in various professions and trades.

The propaganda work conference of the All-China Women's Federation was held in Beijing on 19 January. Comrades of women's associations from various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central authorities, cities under provinces, prefectures and counties, and comrades from 11 women's newspapers and publications are now engaged in group discussion of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the national conference on ideological and political work among workers and staff members.

COMMENTATOR ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM IN INDUSTRY

HK270826 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Implementation by People -- More on the Economic Responsibility System in Industry"]

[Text] Implementation by people is a very important factor in perfecting the economic responsibility system in industry.

If this task is not properly resolved, it will be difficult to hold enterprises economically responsible to the state and the economic responsibility system will become "a castle in the air" and a system in name only.

Using for reference the experience of implementing the responsibility system of "fixing output quotas for individuals and assigning land to each household in exchange for specific levels" in agricultural production and the methods of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, many localities and enterprises have in the process of implementing the economic responsibility system in industry, integrated "signing" contracts with the "fulfillment" of them, ensured the implementation of the economic responsibility system within respective enterprises and made outstanding achievements. Most of the cadres and masses say: "Only those who are contracted care about production. If everybody cares about production, gold will be found in every factory." When we say that "once quotas are fixed, all problems will be solved," we mean that the economic responsibility system should really be implemented by people so that each worker is clear about his own economic responsibility and increases his sense of responsibility. No regulations or rules can be enforced without being earnestly implemented by individuals. This is also true of the economic responsibility system in industry.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "Although industry and commerce are vastly different from agriculture, the application of the economic responsibility system (including the system of responsibility for profits or losses in some state enterprises) similarly helps to implement the Marxist principle of material benefit, to heighten the workers' sense of responsibility as masters of the country and to promote production." Practice has proved that if we link an enterprise's economic responsibility to the state and the results of management with its economic interests and closely link the economic responsibility of each worker and the results of his labor with his due material interests, a motive force will be produced which will make the workers feel that running the enterprise well is their own affair. Everybody will then care about production and everybody will become a "financial minister." They will strive to promote production and improve management of the enterprise. Besides, we must try our best to develop democracy. Major decisions concerning the management of the enterprise, the distribution and utilization of the enterprises' own funds, collective welfare and the formulation and amendments of various rules and regulations should all be discussed by the masses and examined by the workers' conference. We must resolutely change the method of only asking "workers to implement plans formulated by cadres." We must make the broad masses of workers concern themselves more with the enterprise's economic responsibility to the state and to the development and economic results of the enterprise.

The implementation of the economic responsibility system is an effective measure for overcoming the egalitarian setback of seeing no difference between good and bad work within an enterprise. In particular, we must earnestly implement the policy for commending the diligent and punishing the lazy in handing out bonuses so that bonuses will really play their role in awarding the advanced and urging on the backward. The difference between the amounts of bonuses should be greater in accordance with the importance of different kinds of work and different posts, different work conditions and labor intensity and different results in and contributions to labor. We must correct the erroneous practice of taking turns to receive bonuses or everybody receiving an equal share of bonuses irrespective of how they actually work. We must strengthen ideological and political work. Otherwise, the economic responsibility system will deviate from the correct orientation.

In order for the economic responsibility system to be implemented by the people, each enterprise must, in accordance with the requirements of state plans and the needs of markets, work out feasible targets of struggle with increasing economic results as their core and measures and methods for attaining these targets. Then the general targets of struggle should be divided and implemented by sections, workshops, work teams and individuals, together with the fulfillment of professional work and the enforcement of rules and regulations.

We must proceed from reality and pay attention to effects. We must practice neither formalism nor scholasticism. The purpose of implementing the economic responsibility system is to increase comprehensive economic results. We should grasp the key links which determine the increase of economic results and gradually improve the system. The actual conditions of enterprises with relatively more problems are different. Some of them cause great waste and have high consumption rates. Others produce inferior products or unsalable products. Still others set too-low quotas and have high production costs or are weak in foundation work. All enterprises should solve their respective main problems and achieve better results.

IMPORTANCE OF ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION STRESSED

OW260947 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Station commentary: "We Must Mean Business in Consolidating Enterprises"]

[Text] The Ministry of Chemical Industry has set a time limit for enterprises with poor economic results to consolidate themselves or to close down, suspend operations, amalgamate with others or switch to the manufacture of other products. The ministry means business.

To consolidate enterprises we must mean business. Otherwise, if we lack the spirit to face up to tough problems and fail to take a serious attitude, it is impossible to quickly solve the long-standing problems in some enterprises, and it is impossible to really change their outlook.

A leading comrade at the central level recently reminded the comrades on the industrial front that if the consolidation of enterprises which began in the past year should be basically miscarried, the talk about improving economic results and learning modern operations and management will remain empty talk. It is also necessary to make the comrades at the lower levels understand that if problems are not solved in consolidating enterprises, rectification of the party style and the standards of social conduct are out of the question because the ways and practices of society as a whole, whether good or bad, are closely linked with the ways and practices of the factories, mines and other enterprises.

This calls for all enterprises to do a good job in consolidating themselves with a revolutionary spirit, combine their consolidation with the implementation and perfection of the economic responsibility system and with their technical transformation and do all this in a down-to-earth way so that the enterprises will attain a new level in operations, management and production techniques.

PAPER PRINTS LETTERS ON 'DISGUISED CURRENCY'

HK270549 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 83 p 3

[Five letters under general headline: "Resolutely Curb the Printing and Distribution of Disguised Currency"]

[Text] We recently discovered that certain places and enterprises in Heilongjiang Province have themselves been printing and distributing a kind of disguised currency known as "goods purchase certificates" [gou huo quan 6356 6303 0457]. For instance, beginning last December the Harbin industrial and agricultural metalware and electrical apparatus repair and manufacturing plant transferred funds totalling over 6,000 yuan to the city's No 9 department store under the pretext of buying paint and heavy shoes. The plant then printed "goods purchase certificates" with face values of 76 and 96 yuan, distributed them to its staff and workers and allowed them to buy commodities at the designated store. Again, in Shangzhi County the farm machinery company, woodworking plant, oil plant, agrosience center, wood store, and grain sacks plant printed "goods purchase certificates" with 7 different face values totalling 10,370 yuan. Some staff and workers, who did not need the commodities, stopped customers in the shops and exchanged the "goods purchase certificates" with them for cash.

The state has explicitly laid it down that units are forbidden to print and issue disguised currency and that the circulation in the market of any certificate constituting for the renminbi is prohibited. I therefore propose that the departments concerned deal seriously with this practice of printing and distributing "goods purchase certificates."

[Signed] Zhang Dexin [1728 1795 2450]
Heilongjiang Provincial People's Bank

Arrest This Sinister Trend

Recently I have often seen people in shops going around with "protective articles certificates" [fanghu yongpin quan 7089 6233 3938 0756 0457] and using them to buy commodities. Some use them to buy woollen goods, and some for high-grade clothing, while other demand that customers and sales personnel exchange the certificates for cash.

According to information, many units in Jinan city are now issuing these "protective articles certificates" as a substitute for bonuses. I suggest that the departments concerned immediately put a stop to this practice and arrest this sinister trend.

[Signed] Chen Zong [2525 6945]
Jinan chemical plant

Shops Should Spontaneously Boycott This

Since last year 37 units including the Changde prefectural machinery plant and Chinese medicine plant have been issuing disguised currency to their staff and workers in the form of "currency substitute certificates for purchasing goods" [guo huo dai bi quan 6356 6303 0108 1418 0457] and "certificates for exchange for goods" [mai wu duihuan quan 6314 3670 0345 2255 0457] and letting their staff and workers use them to buy commodities at designated shops. Many shops are glad to accept them for the sake of boosting business.

The use of disguised currency is forbidden by state law and must be resolutely halted! The commercial units should not accept this kind of "currency."

[Signed] Yan Bin [6056 2430]
Changde, Hunan

Views of the Ministry of Commerce Business Control Section

Enterprises are violating state law by printing "goods purchase certificates" themselves and letting their staff and workers take these certificates to buy commodities in the shops. It is extremely wrong for certain shops to give the green light for this erroneous way of doing things for the sake of expanding sales and gaining bigger bonuses. Leaders at all levels in the commercial departments must resolutely stop this activity. Grassroots shops are not allowed to accept any disguised currency printed and distributed by the enterprises, and still less are they allowed to print and distribute it themselves. The provincial, municipal and autonomous regional commercial departments must formulate specific regulations on this matter so as to preserve the state's unified currency policy.

Views of the Currency Circulation Section of the People's Bank of China

State laws and decrees forbid the printing and distribution of disguised currency under any pretext. This is because this activity disrupts finances and sabotages the unified renminbi market and the state's planned adjustments in currency circulation. Banking departments everywhere must resolutely curb this practice.

CHINA DAILY REVIEWS REFORM OF TAXATION SYSTEM

HK270240 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 27 Jan 83 p 4

["Opinion" column: "Special to CHINA DAILY" by Lu Mu]

[Text] Premier Zhao Ziyang said in his report to the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress that in the next three years, we should reform the present system of taxation, provided that there are no substantial price readjustments.

The major change will be taxation of enterprises. This means the state will tax enterprises rather than collect their profits. Enterprises would be allowed to keep their profits after they pay taxes.

Since the People's Republic was founded in 1949, our system of financial management, although modified several times, has been one in which the state provides allocations for industrial expenditure, while enterprises turn over all profits.

This turned enterprises which should have been relatively independent into subsidiaries of the government.

As enterprises have not been held responsible for profits or losses, and their financial interests and workers' bonuses not directly linked to performance, leaders and workers have paid little attention to efficiency in management or technical changes. This difference has seriously affected production.

Power

In 1977, we gave enterprises more decision-making powers, and adopted a system of profit-sharing between the state and enterprises if the latter's earnings surpassed state quotas. This brought diversification. It is better than the old system, but has still failed to change the old practice of "everybody eating from the same big pot."

Instead of raising efficiency, many enterprises bickered with the state for a lower quota, so that they could retain more profits. Also, when they lose money, they still do not bear any economic responsibility.

The new taxation system will help perfect our industrial economic responsibility system and readjust economic relations between the state and enterprises and the central government and local provinces.

Tests of the new system in more than 400 industrial enterprises over three years have led to fairly satisfactory results.

As well as encouraging better management and the adoption of advanced technology, the new system overcomes the problem of enterprises only sharing profits with the state but never bearing any economic responsibility for losses.

Profits

At present, individual profits vary considerably. The prices vary considerably. The price system is also unreasonable. For this reason, we cannot adopt the new taxation system at once and should be implemented gradually.

there should be two steps for big and medium-sized state enterprises. The first, which should begin now, provides for both taxation and profit sharing. With time, the former should be on the increase while the latter is to be reduced.

In the second phase, the state collects taxes and the enterprises pay for the use of state funds and assume sole responsibility for their won profits or losses. At this time, the price system is readjusted. By then, revenues of central government and local provinces will be based entirely on taxes from enterprises.

When the new system has been adopted, all the means of production will still be owned by the state. The enterprises will have no right to sell or transfer them. Fixed assets after payment of taxes will also belong to the state.

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE ARTICLE ON NEW TAX SYSTEM

HK260909 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0917 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Article by Luan Zhongxin [2940 1813 0207]: "The System of Paying Taxes Instead of Turning Over Profits To Be Gradually Popularized in China" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Through more than 3 years of experiments in some state-owned enterprises, China has achieved great successes and gained experiences in practicing the system of paying taxes instead of turning over profits to the state. This system will be gradually popularized in the industrial and communications enterprises throughout the country.

The state has changed its past practice of collecting profits from the state enterprises and unifying revenues and expenditures into "levying taxes from the enterprises while the latter carry out independent accounting and assume sole responsibility for their profits and losses." This is an important part of the reform of the economic system. In order to carry out this reform smoothly, the state has successively made a series of experiments in some enterprises since 1980. The concrete measures in various experimental units differ from each other, but generally speaking, the past system of turning over profits to the state has been changed into the system of paying taxes to the state. When taxes are paid, the profits can be budgeted by the enterprises, generally for the development of the enterprises, for collective welfare facilities and for giving awards to their staff and workers. Various forms of economic responsibility systems have been adopted within the enterprises, and the remuneration for individual staff and workers have been closely linked with their contributions. Thus, "egalitarianism" and the phenomenon of "everybody eating out of the same big pot" have been overcome.

Judging from the situation of more than 400 experimental enterprises, there are at least four advantages of practicing the system of "paying taxes instead of turning over profits to the state" in state-owned enterprises.

1. The initiative of the enterprises and the staff and workers has been further mobilized, the development of production has been promoted and better economic results have been achieved. In the past, when the method of unifying revenue and expenditure and "everybody eating from the same big pot" was adopted in the management of state-owned enterprises, the development of productive forces was greatly hampered. In the experiments aiming at expanding the independent decisionmaking powers of the enterprises, the method of paying taxes instead of turning over profits has been adopted.

Thus, the relatively independent economic interest of the enterprises are recognized and guaranteed by law. The enterprises are able to carry out independent management within the permission of law, without unnecessary administrative intervention by relevant responsible departments. All the enterprises in which experiments have been carried out over the past 3 years or so have achieved greater development in production and notably raised economic returns. Take Sichuan Province and Tianjin Municipality for example: In 1980, after the experiments were carried out, the 10 experimental enterprises in Sichuan achieved an increase of 32.5 percent in output value and an increase of 61 percent in profits over 1979. The 4 experimental enterprises in Tianjin achieved an increase of 18.9 percent in output value and an increase of 14.23 percent in profits during the same period.

2. The relations between the state and the enterprises are handled better, and the purpose of more revenue for the state, more profits for the enterprises, and more personal gains for staff and workers has been achieved. In 1981, after the system of paying taxes instead of turning over profits was adopted, the gross profits gained by the 74 experimental enterprises in Liuzhou city rose by 16.72 percent over 1980. During the same period, the taxes turned over to the state by these enterprises after paying taxes rose by 23.6 percent, and the collective welfare funds and award funds rose by 19.7 percent.

3. The state revenues have a safe and reliable guarantee. In the past, when the method of unifying revenue and expenditure was adopted, all enterprises "ate from the same big pot" despite profits and losses. Many enterprises did not attach enough importance to how much profit they turned over to the state. After they sold their products, they first paid the industrial and commercial taxes and then the loans they been granted. If there was still money left, they turned over their profit to the state, and if there was not, they would be in arrears with the payment. Since the system of paying taxes instead of turning over profits has been adopted, the relations between the state and the enterprises have been guaranteed in the legal and economic forms, and the situation is thus greatly changed.

4. The enterprises have more strength to develop production and improve the living conditions of the staff and workers. In the past, after the method of unifying revenue and expenditure was adopted, the enterprises had to turn over all their profits to the state. When they needed money, they wrote a report to the higher authorities to ask for approval. As a result, the enterprises and their staff and workers did not pay much attention to how much profit the enterprises made or to spending money in a strictly planned way. Since practicing the system of paying taxes instead of turning over profits, the state no longer allocates additional floating funds and the third expenditure for scientific and technological research or changes its funding program. When losses are incurred in the enterprises, the state no longer gives subsidies. Thus, the enterprises are faced with more risks and greater pressure. Moreover, the internal motive power of the enterprises is brought out to develop production. The management and profits of the enterprises directly affect the development, welfare and award funds reserved for the enterprises after paying taxes. If the enterprises want to have more funds and the staff and workers want to have more gains, they have to bring out their internal potential, develop production, improve the quality of their products, reduce consumption of materials and costs and increase profits.

In his "Report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan," Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out that it is necessary to reform the tax system and adopt the system of paying taxes instead of turning over profits as soon as possible. In future, the pace will surely be quickened in this respect.

ARTICLE ON GIVING FULL PLAY TO TRADE UNION'S ROLE

HK260540 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO In Chinese 10 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Gu Dachun [7357 1129 2797]: "Give Full Play to the Role of Trade Unions as Communist Schools -- Speech (Excerpts) Delivered at the National Conference on Workers' Ideological and Political Work" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the convocation of the national conference on workers' ideological and political work to systematically and comprehensively study, enhance and improve the problem of enterprise workers' ideological and political work has a very important influence on building the ranks of the working class with ideals, morality, culture and observing discipline, mobilizing the workers to attain the grand program set forth by the 12th CPC Congress and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

In accordance with the spirit of the current conference, I would like to express a few of my opinions on the problems of how the trade union should strengthen and improve the workers' ideological and political work.

I. HAVE A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING ON THE FUNDAMENTAL PURPOSE AND TASK OF THE TRADE UNION ON CARRYING OUT WORKERS' IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL WORK

According to the spirit of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech entitled "On the Problem of Ideological and Political Work," the fundamental purpose and task of the workers' ideological and political work should be: Use the basic theory of communist ideology and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to educate the workers to gradually establish a Marxist world outlook, master correct ideological and work method, overcome nonworking class ideas and all kinds of erroneous tendencies and deepen their ability to realize and remold the world, so that they can become a contingent of especially good fighters, play the principal role of the leading class, stand in the forefront of building socialist modernization and fight heroically for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. This is a demand put before the workers' ideological and political work by the development of the situation and a glorious task entrusted to it by history. Once this fundamental point is grasped in our ideological and political work, everything will fall into place.

The working class of our country has stood up to all tests and tempering in the long-term fighting practice of revolution and construction. They are worthy of representing the advanced productive force and advanced situation in production, and have also proved themselves to be the leading class of our country.

However, we must also be aware of the new conditions and problems emerging at present from the ranks of the working class. First, the working class of our country is now undergoing a period of rapid replacement and development. At present, the new generation of workers who have joined the work force since 1966 and who are under 35 years old make up over 60 percent of the total number of workers. They have a rather high level of education, have a thirst for knowledge, dare to explore the truth and are ready to transform the old. They are the new lifeblood of China's working class and are sure to surpass their predecessors. But we must also be aware that they lack the practical feelings of comparing the new society with the old one and lack the study of Marxism and the basic knowledge of the working class. They come from all strata and are bound to bring the ideological impurities of the nonworking class into our ranks. Therefore, there is a considerable number of young workers who still cannot inherit and carry forward the inherent qualities and glorious tradition of the working class. Therefore, we have the task to conduct education on the basic knowledge of the working class to this new generation of workers. Second, the cause of building socialist modernization in China is now at a historic turning point.

Under the guidance of the party's principle to carry forward the revolutionary cause and forge ahead into the future and to correct things, there has been a series of new policies and new transformation in either the areas of remolding nature or transforming society. Under the period of such a great change and development, it is more important than any of the previous efforts to raise our ability in realizing and remolding the world and further combining the remolding of the objective world outlook with the remolding of the subjective world outlook. The various reforms carried out by the party reflected the will of the workers. However, we need to conduct a great deal of ideological work in order to enable the workers to understand the theoretical significance of such reforms and to take action against blindness, spontaneously and conscientiously, and in an organized fashion. At present, our task of primary importance is to turn the great program put forward by the 12th CPC Congress into the conscious action of the masses of the workers. We therefore have to eliminate old ideas and customs that hamper reforms, grasp the ideological weapon of Marxism and master scientific and cultural knowledge so as to improve our ability to transform society and nature.

Third, it is absolutely correct to practice the policy of opening up to the outside world and importing advanced foreign technology and management experience to accelerate the building of socialist modernization in our country. But at the same time, capitalist ideas and the bourgeois lifestyle of other countries are bound to corrode the ranks of the working class. Therefore, while continuing to eradicate the remnants of feudal ideas left over by history and to get rid of the ideas of the petty bourgeoisie and the small producer, it is also necessary to prevent and eliminate liberal bourgeois tendencies. This is a new serious task that must be solved by the working class. Fourth, it is necessary for the people of the whole country to unite as one and make concerted efforts for the cause of building our socialist modernization, with unity within the ranks of the working class put in the first place. The stability and unity of the entire society were seriously impaired by the long decade of internal turmoil. In order to enhance unity among workers, between workers and intellectuals, between the masses and cadres, between workers and peasants, and between workers and the patriotic forces of all strata, it is necessary to conduct prolonged and meticulous work.

There are two factors to attain the victory of building socialist modernization. One is the correctness of the line, principle and policies of the party, and the other is the awareness of the broad masses. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party has formulated the correct line, principle and policies. The 12th CPC Congress has further put forward the correct strategic objective, steps, priorities and policies for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. The decisive link at present is to enlighten the awareness of the masses of workers. Whether the consciousness level of the working class, which is the leading class, is high or not will determine the success or failure and fast or slow speed of the building of the four modernizations.

Recently a number of places have made a great breakthrough in enhancing the initiative and consciousness of the masses of workers. By earnestly summing up and energetically popularizing this experience, we can bring about an immense impetus in widely carrying out ideological and political work in a down-to-earth manner.

We can be enlightened on the following few points from this experience:

1. The central link for strengthening workers' ideological and political work is to enhance education in communist ideology and enlighten the masses of workers to establish a Marxist world outlook. Through the practice in the past few years of correct things being carried out, more and more people from among the workers, particularly the new generation of workers, have awakened from the ideological perplexity caused by the 10 years of internal disorder.

They now realize that the working class of the elder generation discovered the truth from their arduous struggle, that is, only Marxism could save China; and to vigorously develop China, it is more necessary for the new generation of working class to rely on Marxism. We have witnessed many vivid scenes of thousands of people eagerly listening to the reports explaining the true meaning of life through the tenets of Marxism. We can tell from this that the broad masses of workers are very much in need of an explanation of the systematic tenets of Marxism in relations to the practice of their production and life. We can still bear in mind the education of historical materialism conducted among the elder generation of workers during the early period after liberation, such as "how the ape became a man," "who supports whom?" and so on, the class education of recalling the past and contrasting it with the present, the education of patriotism and internationalism during the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, the activity of the broad masses of workers studying Mao Zedong's philosophical thought during the 1960's and so on. All this enabled the workers of the elder generation to develop the spirit of being masters of the country and strengthened their faith in building socialism. This is a rather valuable historical experience. Recently, some units conducted systematic education on modern history and education on the basic knowledge of the working class to the new generation of workers and have achieved very good results. This is also an indispensable new experience.

2. The education of communist ideology must be combined with the education of implementing the principle of "to each according to his work." The economic responsibility systems are concrete forms for implementing the principle of "to each according to his work." By practicing the economic responsibility systems, we can enable the workers to show concern for the interests of the collective and the state, like that of their own material interests, and actively create more material wealth for the state. In turn, combined with this practice, we can conduct education and deepen their understanding so that the workers will understand that only when economic construction has developed can a material foundation be laid down for constantly satisfying the needs of the material and cultural life of the masses of people. It is then possible to make the workers change their attitude toward labor from "doing no more than being paid for" an attitude of "demanding me to work," to the initiating and active attitude of "I must work," and greatly enhance their sense of being masters of the country. The transition of "everybody sharing food from the same big pot" to implementing the economic responsibility system, is in itself profoundly reforming traditional customs and ideas, and therefore it is necessary to do a great deal of ideological work.

3. The education of communist ideology must be combined with the education of building socialist democracy. The cause of building socialist modernization is the cause of the entire working class. Therefore, it is imperative to conscientiously practice and constantly perfect the system of the workers congress in the enterprises and genuinely organize the masses to participate in enterprise management and discuss and determine the major problems of production, life and enterprise reform. This is a Marxist principle in managing socialist enterprises. The course of carrying democracy forward is also a course of the workers educating themselves. By participating in management, they can combine their rights with duty, freedom with discipline, and democracy with centralism.

4. Communist education conducted among the workers must be combined with raising the communist consciousness of cadres. Only a good party style can lead to a good general mood. This is a principle proved by the historical experience of the past few decades. It is wrong to believe that to regard the masses as backward and leaders as wise and doing ideological work is "I do it and you straighten it out." We must learn from the heroic spirit of the PLA commanders who lead the charge of their men, and change the slogan from "charge ahead" to "follow me." Only in this way can a vivid situation be formed of the cadres and masses fighting forward hand in hand.

II. APPLY THE VARIOUS FRONTS OF TRADE UNION, ORGANIZE ALL ACTIVE FORCES AND GUIDE THE WORKERS IN RAISING THEIR COMMUNIST CONSCIOUSNESS

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and along with the triumphant advance of the party's guiding ideology and the practical work of all fronts to correct things throughout the country, the trade union organizations at various levels have utilized all the fronts of the trade union and organized all active forces to unfold a mass educational activity of publicizing communist ideology. They are mainly the following:

1. Actively carrying out the mass activity of publicizing communist ideology. Since the publicity of the four basic principles first began in 1979, trade unions at various localities unfolded the activity of publicizing communist ideology one after another, and there emerged a number of propagandists, like Comrade Li Yanjie, who came from among the masses of workers and were warmly greeted by the masses. The publicity of these propagandists had strong appeal, affection and was persuasive. The development of the mass activity of publicizing has proved that the new generation of workers yearn for communism and are capable of accepting Marxism. So long as our publicity is practically convincing, they are willing to accept. The development of the mass activity has also proved that the activity of publicizing communist ideology is not only for the needs of the masses, but has also proved there are large numbers of publicizing talents among the masses.

The trade unions must strengthen leadership in the mass activity of publicizing communist ideology, so that this activity can further develop organizationally and in a planned way centered on the basic topics of helping the workers to deepen their communist faith, establish communist morality and strengthen their revolutionary discipline and belief of attaining socialist modernization. It is essential to combine the mass activity of publicizing with running regular schools and conducting short-term political training in rotation, that is, allowing workers to be released from work; and combine the mass activity of publicizing with setting up the party's political lecture system, so that they complement each other and can carry out to the masses in a timely and wide-ranging manner the publicity of communist ideology and the party's principle and policies. It is therefore necessary to go deep among the masses, seek talented people, expand the ranks of propagandists and improve the quality of the propagandists.

2. Energetically give publicity to advanced figures and use the influence of advanced examples to lead and advance in common with the masses. Since the founding of the PRC, the trade unions of our country have always regarded the unfolding of the mass movement of advanced workers of emulating, learning from, catching up with the helping as their important task. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, it was further clearly emphasized that advanced figures must be models in creating material wealth as well as examples in building socialist spiritual civilization. Facts have proved that the exemplary role of advanced figures has immense drawing power.

Advanced figures are pioneers that propel the development of human economic life. They are also forerunners who promote the development of the social history of mankind. The meritorious deeds performed by the advanced figures at various fronts have their specific characteristics in light of different historical periods. They embody the pace of the times and reflect the course of socialist construction in our country. Recently, we gave publicity to Zhao Chune, who wholeheartedly performed extraordinary deeds for the people at an ordinary post; Luo Jianfu and Jiang Zhuying, who worked tirelessly, studied assiduously and were bold in scaling new heights in science and technology; Zhuan Xiyang, who upheld principle, dared to resist unhealthy tendencies and feared no retaliation; Zhou Yi, who saved the lives of others without fear of sacrifice, and so on. They have, in different ways, reflected the spirit of our times.

They have a common feature, that is, they have a high level of communist consciousness and a firm faith in realizing the historical task of the working class. The purpose of giving publicity to advanced figures is to grasp communist ideology, which is the most essential factor, and use the progressive ideas of the advanced figures to influence and lead the new generation of workers. In order to meet the demands of building the four modernizations, all localities have, by centering on labor models and advanced workers, unfolded mass activities of technical cooperation, turned the techniques and experience of advanced figures into the wealth for everyone and used collective wisdom to solve key problems in production. In organizing the mass activity of technical cooperation, we must be good at applying the progressive ideas of advanced figures to promote the development of production and also energetically carry forward the communist coordination spirit of advanced figures.

It is essential to be based on the majority while giving publicity to advanced figures. The purpose of giving publicity to the advanced people is to unite the majority and lead the majority of workers to march forward in unity. It is necessary to combine the exemplary influence of advanced figures with the positive factors of the masses. In the past 2 years, trade unions at various localities have on the one hand energetically given publicity to the progressive ideas and exemplary deeds of famous figures, and on the other hand aimed at leading the masses to discover and give publicity to the communist factors around them and praised new people, new things and new customs of their units. The work in these two respects played a very important role in getting rid of the negative mood of "communism is remote and hopeless" and enhancing confidence in realizing socialist modernization.

In order to give full play to the drawing power role of the advanced figures, it is necessary for the trade union to help them constantly improve, guide them to closely link with the masses and strive to be practical while publicizing their exemplary deeds. I hope that you will all follow the instructions pointed out in Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article "Wishes After a Deep Regret" and show great concern to the health of those living Luo Jianfus, Jiang Zhuyings and Zhao Chunes. Young workers made up only about 20 percent of the labor models, which were recently appraised from the 12 provinces and cities. We must eliminate the erroneous ideas of demanding young workers to be perfect and be bold to set up young advanced figures who are qualified. In the past few years trade unions have paid attention to giving publicity to the advanced figures among intellectuals and have displayed a very good role. From now on, we must continue to strengthen the work in this respect and eradicate the leftist pernicious influence of looking down upon and discriminating against intellectuals. We must raise the scientific and educational level of labor models and train thousands and tens of thousands of labor models of the 1980's to become like He Jianxiu.

In giving publicity to advanced figures we must base ourselves on learning from them, helping the less advanced and attaining the target of overall improvement. Recently trade unions at various localities have done a lot of work in transforming the less advanced workers and have achieved ample experience. It is indeed a great breakthrough. Viewed from the experience gained at various localities, it can be generally summed up in the following principle: First, through ideological concern and giving preferential treatment in their life, let the workers feel the warmth of the collective and brotherhood of the class; then pay attention to every single action in their thinking and action, praise every bit of the progress they make in time and apply their positive factors to get rid of their negative factors; and then on the basis of the progress they have made, move them by effective means and make them understand by reasoning with them, and encourage them to consciously become qualified workers. Facts have proved that provided that we have made efforts in our work, there will be no insurmountable difficulty, and those less advanced workers will generally be transformed and will become advanced figures.

3. Continue to unfold the activities of five stresses and four beauties and civility and courtesy month, and lead the workers to establish a new relationship between men that embodies socialist spiritual civilization. In the past 2 years in accordance with the unified planning of the party committees, trade union organizations at various levels have cooperated with the youth league and women's association, and mobilized the masses of workers in participating in varied activities of the five stresses and four beauties and civility and courtesy month. The most outstanding thing is that they have grasped professional moral education and organized various methods for learning from Lei Feng and offering friendship groups.

Professional moral education is a self-education mass activity that "sets high preliminary steps and starts from a solid point." "Setting high preliminary steps" means that it takes communist ideology and morality as its core and has a fundamental aim of training the workers' ranks to have "ideals, morality, culture and observe discipline." "Starting from a solid point" means to proceed from the present moral standard of the workers and carry out education in communist ideology from a lower to a higher level, from the easy to the difficult and in different series, so that any type of worker can accept and achieve them by making an effort.

Groups in various forms learning from Lei Feng and offering friendship are a new development of the mass activity of providing mutual help in life which rose in the 1950's. In this activity, the masses of workers have carried forward the spirit of "if one man is in difficulty, everybody comes to help." On the one hand, they help those workers who are in dire circumstances to solve their practical problems that need to be urgently solved and take care of the widowers, widows, orphans, childless, the sick, disabled and retired old workers; and on the other hand they enthusiastically show concern for love, marriage and family problems of young workers and care about the special difficulties of female workers; in addition, along with the improvement of standard of living of workers, they also help to solve the problems of tailoring and building houses. The masses commend this mutual aid spirit as "the medicine for curing sickness, water for cooking food, an umbrella for a rainy day and drums for performing an opera."

The civility and courtesy month activity has also gone deep into households and families. There are many places that have unfolded "civilized families" and "five-goods families" activities.

It is imperative for the trade union to continue to carry out the mass activities of five stresses and four beauties and civility and courtesy month in a thorough way, constantly create new experience in the practice of the masses and strive to make better contributions for attaining the fundamental turn for the better in the social mood within 5 years.

4. Conscientiously organize the workers in studying scientific knowledge and carry out a variety of amateur cultural and physical culture activities. Aimed at the characteristics of a strong thirst for knowledge, full of vigor, fond of participating in activities and varied needs of spiritual life of the new generation of workers, we must be good at guiding them to march forward and to grow up physically and mentally healthy, by organizing them in studying scientific knowledge and unfolding a variety of cultural and physical training activities. If the spheres of amateur cultural life are not occupied by proper and healthy activities, they are bound to be intruded into by evil and decadent stuff. The course of organizing the masses of workers to participate in cultural and physical training activities is a course of conducting ideological education.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "Physical culture and literature and art both have a mass character, and wherever there is a cause that is of a mass character, is good for the people, can encourage and educate the broad masses of people to actively make progress and is loved by the people, we must organize and lead the people and try by every means to promote this work. Only in this way can we have a mass viewpoint as constantly advocated by the party." It is definitely necessary for the trade union organizations to deepen their understanding of the importance of unfolding the mass activity of amateur cultural arts and physical culture and never regard it as merely a diversion of having fun and playing. In accordance with the needs of the masses, we must organize lectures on current affairs and policies, science and technology, coaching in political and theoretical studies, and reading activities; set up all kinds of literary and physical cultural organizations to give performances and participate in contests; and carry out activities, such as painting, photography, calligraphy, flower and plant painting, raising homing pigeons, stamp collecting and so on, so as to attract workers with different hobbies and gradually form an activity system of mutual relation and coordination from the cities and districts to the grassroots levels.

5. Conscientiously grasp well the ideological and political work of teams and groups. We must build our teams and groups into a furnace where the masses can frequently be tempered with communist ideology. The famous groups, such as the Ma Hengchang group, the Yi Shijuan group, the Zhao Mengtao group, the Yang Fuzhen group, the Ying Zhongfa group and so on did play an important role in history, so they are like such furnaces. We must take the advanced teams and groups as examples and make great efforts to strengthen the building of teams and groups. Within 3 years, we must strive to build over 1/3 of the teams and groups into advanced units by training team and group leaders and backbones and interchanging the experience of teams and groups. Only in this way can our trade unions have a solid foundation in the masses ideological and political work.

III. THE WORKING PERSONNEL OF THE TRADE UNION MUST BE THE LEADER, AND INTIMATE AND CLOSE FRIEND OF THE WORKER MASSES

In his report to the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "The party's work in the trade unions must be greatly strengthened so that the trade unions become a strong transmission belt between the party and the masses of workers." He also demanded that the trade unions "play an important role in ideological education, enterprise management and the improvement of the workers' standard of living." In order to become a strong transmission belt that binds the masses of workers, it is imperative for the trade unions to conduct thorough and painstaking ideological work, unite around the party the masses of workers, particularly the new generation of workers, and turn the grand program and various tasks put forward by the 12th CPC Congress into the conscious action of the masses of workers.

The prominent feature of the trade unions in conducting workers' ideological and political work is that it is of a mass character. This feature determines that the method of the trade unions in conducting ideological and political work should rely on the masses and organize the masses to carry on self-education. History is created by the masses of people. In the final analysis we can only rely on the masses themselves to raise the height of their thinking. The key for thousands of tasks of the trade union is to rely on the masses. We must firmly grasp this key and give full play to the role of this communist school -- the trade union.

Only after the cadres and activists of the trade unions have gone deep among the masses, acquainted themselves with the masses and become close friends of the masses, particularly the new generation of workers, will the trade unions become a strong transmission belt between the party and the masses of workers.

It is necessary for us to frequently go among the masses and do investigation work well. On the one hand we must investigate the changing circumstances of the structure of the workers' ranks and understand the changing characteristics of workers of different trades, places and types; and on the other hand, we must investigate the law of the change in the thinking of the masses of workers. Provided we unswervingly make investigation and study, we will be capable of mastering the law of all kinds of ideological changes of the workers, have a common language with the masses, have heart-to-heart talks with workers and concentrate on helping the masses of workers solve this or that kind of ideological problem.

It is imperative for the cadres and activists of the trade unions to establish an idea of wholeheartedly serving the masses of workers and be close friends of the masses, particularly of the new generation of workers. The cadres of the trade union are "public servants" and service personnel of the masses of workers. They must think for the masses, be eager to meet the needs of the masses and, wherever possible, must do some work for the masses every year. We must enable the masses to feel the warmth of the big family of the working class from their own personal understanding and feel the concern of the party and the superiority of the socialist system, and thus arouse their sense of responsibility of being masters of the country.

The cadres and activists of the trade unions must set an example and be leaders of the masses of workers, particularly the new generation of workers. In order to conduct communist education among the masses, cadres of the trade unions must study more by themselves in advance and have a thorough understanding. "Preaching thousands of truths but failing to make good on their actions" is what is most opposed by the masses of workers. Our trade union cadres must influence the masses with their own actions, be a genuine model of the masses and become close friends who are trusted by the new generation of workers.

In order to do a good job in the work of guiding the healthy growth of the new generation of workers, it is also essential for the trade unions to suit new conditions and carry out necessary reforms in their organizational structure. We must emancipate our minds, select the advanced elements from among the new generation of workers, appoint them to various leading bodies of the trade unions and gradually make the ranks of trade union cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent, so that the trade unions can truly become a school where the masses of workers may learn communism.

ARTICLE ON INTELLECTUALS 'SHUNNING POLITICS'

HK261514 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Fan Qingrong [2868 1987 2837]: "An Analysis of 'Shunning Politics'"]

[Text] In dealing with knowledge and intellectuals, we have to eliminate many erroneous concepts. "Shunning politics" is one of them.

When the slogan "stressing politics" was in vogue, some comrades used to say this about the intellectual about whom they were talking: "Regarding this comrade, he devotes all his time to his studies and shuns politics." In those days, the comment "shunning politics" was almost the same as "taking the road of becoming bourgeois specialists" and it carried much weight. Even if the person who was thus labeled might by chance escape being criticized or struggled against, he "could not be assigned to important posts."

What is politics? How can one be considered as good in politics? According to past understanding, politics means class struggle. Therefore, during the period when "class struggle was taken as the key," the chief requirement for being good in politics was whether one "took an active part in class struggle" in addition to having a good class origin. To be specific, only if one took an active part in various criticism meetings, struggle meetings and study meetings, reciting quotations, making pledges and loudly shouting slogans, could he be regarded as one who "stressed politics." At present things have changed and the understanding of politics has also changed. Nevertheless, to date there are still some people who regard participation in political activities and various kinds of meetings as the chief criterion for judging whether a person is good in politics or not. How does this comrade fulfill his own job? What is his professional level? What achievements and attainments has he made in the field in which he has specialized? What contributions has he made to the people? All these seem to have nothing to do with politics. In fact, this is a harmful, one-sided view.

If, for the sake of the modernization of the motherland, a person studies hard, endeavors to gain proficiency and makes achievements in his own job, he is concerned with politics and is good in politics. Let us take, for instance, Luo Jianfu and Jiang Zhuying who, for the sake of the motherland's undertaking of scientific research, studied assiduously day and night, took infinite pains in their work and made outstanding contributions to their respective research fields. Did all this not prove that they had high political consciousness? The support of the broad masses of intellectuals for the party and their love for their motherland and socialism are mainly shown in their endeavor to make progress in their professional work and in their creative labor. In order to have more time to gain professional proficiency and to do their work better, some comrades want to reduce some of their political activities. This is entirely different from shunning politics.

In socialist construction there are different responsibilities and requirements for different posts. We cannot expect intellectuals who are engaged in scientific research, cultural work, artistic work and so on to participate in as many political activities and meetings as administrative and political cadres. We should see that making achievements in their professional fields and contributing their strength to the construction of the motherland have been the long-standing desires of the broad masses of intellectuals. Many people have been deprived of this right for years and much of their time has been wasted. At present, the party's correct policy has opened up a vast field for the intellectuals to display their talents. Many comrades are seizing every second to work in order to make up for lost time. Of course, their desire and efforts should be supported and encouraged and should not be criticized or obstructed. Much less should we label them as "shunning politics" and dampen their enthusiasm. Just think of this: If our intellectuals do not concentrate their attention on their professional work, they will only be trained as ignorant and incompetent "armchair politicians," no matter how many meetings they are asked to participate in. What is the use of being "good in politics" in this way?

Of course, we also oppose the idea that intellectuals should "ignore what is going on beyond their immediate surroundings." As masters of their country, intellectuals should concern themselves with and participate in the management of state affairs. They should study Marxism, study the party's principles and policies and raise their political consciousness. However, what we should pay special attention to at present is continuing to eradicate the influence of "armchair politics," and protecting and developing the enthusiasm and initiative of intellectuals in endeavoring to gain professional proficiency and dedicating themselves to the four modernizations.

MILITARY COMMISSION NOTES PLA'S IMPROVED STYLE

OW261400 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1540 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA) -- Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, PLA party organizations at various levels and vast numbers of party members have markedly improved the style of the party as a result of seriously implementing "the guiding principles for inner-party political life" and the different party rules and regulations. In the meantime, a large number of outstanding party members have emerged. They have a strong party spirit and nice work style, and they work hard, fight bravely and keep in close touch with the masses.

At the recent all-army party discipline inspection work conference, the Central Military Commission affirmed the achievements by the PLA in improving party style. The conference also commended those units and individuals who had striven to improve the party style.

The all-army party organizations at various levels and the vast number of party members have shown further improvement in supporting the political views of the central authorities. Through education and a series of measures to set things right, particularly through successfully carrying out the principles and policies of the party, marked political and economic results have been achieved. This has helped many comrades to become united politically with the central authorities, thus solving their ideological problems, and to enhance their consciousness in observing political discipline. The overwhelming majority of cadres and party members firmly believe that the leadership of the party Central Committee is absolutely correct, that the lines, principles and policies followed by the party since the 3rd plenary session of the 11th Central Committee are absolutely correct and that the socialist system is incomparably superior to any other system. The vast number of cadres and fighters have more confidence in the party Central Committee and have shown their stronger support for it.

Political life in the party has returned to the correct path. Through efforts to reform the party organizations, readjust the leading bodies and tighten discipline throughout the army in the past few years, factionalism has been shrinking within the party and the good tradition of the party has been restored and carried forward. The party committees of most units have been able to follow the principles of democratic centralism and practice collective leadership. Since 1980, the PLA General Staff Headquarters has restored at all levels the system of giving party lectures. Since then, more than 100 leading cadres at and above corps level have given party lectures.

The virtue of working hard and perseveringly has been further carried forward. The bad practice of holding extravagant banquets, presenting gifts, securing advantages through influence and indulging in special privileges have been gradually reduced. The various units of the PLA Second Artillery Corps have worked out measures to stop the bad habit of excessive eating and drinking and have submitted progress reports to their respective party organizations. They have also made this known to the party members and allow the party organization and members to supervise them. Moreover, they have mobilized the financial and accounting personnel to carefully examine each expense account. Accordingly, entertainment expenditures have been sharply reduced. Many comrades residing either in the special economic zones or in returned overseas Chinese villages have been able to keep a sober mind in taking the lead in following the regulations related to combating smuggling and even talked their relatives out of buying smuggled goods. Some units have been conducting discussion on "why public properties are not worth anything" and extensively acting on returning the public property to where it belongs. According to some incomplete statistics given by the Kunming units, several tens of thousands of pieces of public property have been returned.

The vast number of leading cadres have been setting a good example in correcting the style of the party. The leading cadres have participated in the party's organizational life just like ordinary party members and have carried out criticism and self-criticism. In handling outstanding bad practices that are strongly criticized by the masses, the PLA Air Force has conducted meticulous investigations of the commander, political commissars, members of the standing committee of the party committee and most leading cadres in the different organizations. At the criticism meetings, even those leading cadres at and above the corp level would be named and criticized publicly if they were guilty of seeking personal interests and indulging in privileges by abusing power. The party committee of the Shenyang PLA units has worked out nine rules to overcome the difficult situation in which everybody is lax in discipline and to correct the unhealthy trend in the party. Under the leadership of the party committee, all departments have embarked on solving those long-standing problems existing in the leading bodies. As they have coordinated to carry out the tasks item by item, they have made marked achievements. Many leading cadres have been promoted, but they turned down offers of housing, furniture and vehicles to improve their living conditions.

MORE REPORTED SPENT ON IMPROVING LIVING STANDARD

OW261156 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 26 (XINHUA) -- China spent 22 billion yuan -- 42.5 percent of its 1982 total capital construction investment -- on housing, municipal construction, cultural, education and public health facilities and other non-productive projects related to the people's material and spiritual life, according to preliminary data provided by the State Statistical Bureau. The figure is 27 percent above the previous year and is the highest in the last thirty years, the data said.

In 1978, the year prior to the economic readjustment, China spent only 17.4 percent of its capital construction investment on such non-productive projects. The disparity between production facilities and housing and other public utilities, which has been a long outstanding problem in China's capital construction, has been greatly reduced, the data said. The data said that the investment in non-productive projects in the past four years was 71 billion yuan, 77 percent of the total of the 29 years between 1950 and 1978.

In 1982, 13 billion yuan were used for urban housing construction and housing in mining areas, 20 percent more than in the previous year. The floor space completed totalled 84.24 million square meters, enough to accommodate 1.6 million households.

In the three-year period preceding 1982, China spent 29.1 billion yuan on housing construction in urban and mining areas and completed a total floor space of 223 million square meters, averaging 74 million square meters a year, four times the figure for the annual average in the ten years of "Cultural Revolution" from 1966 to 1976.

The total investment in cultural, education and public health projects in 1982 was 2,840 million yuan and in municipal construction 2,885 million yuan. But the figure for 1978 was only 1.27 billion yuan and 1.35 billion yuan, respectively.

BANK OF CHINA HOLDS NATIONAL CONFERENCE

OW264314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 26 (XINHUA) -- The Bank of China plans to extend export credits on a trial basis this year to foreign buyers in order to promote China's exports, according to a report made at the national conference of the Bank of China which closed here today. Beginning this year and up till 1985, the Bank of China expects to make low-interest loans amounting to 500 million U.S. dollars to encourage exportation of machinery and ships, the conference was told. Bank officials are now discussing ways and means for the pilot scheme to be carried out in Beijing and in the port cities of Tianjin, Shanghai and Dalian.

Bank directors discussed the 1983 work program at the week-long conference. According to the program, the Bank of China is to extend loans to key development projects undertaken by the state, including the Pingshuo coal mine in Shanxi Province, the nuclear power station in Guangdong, the offshore oilfield in the South China Sea, energy development in southwest China, oceangoing transportation and harbor construction.

Loans will also be made to encourage technical transformation of medium-sized and small enterprises, the report said. Now more than 60 percent of loans in foreign exchange made by the Bank of China are for upgrading such industrial establishments. These loans carry preferential interest rates of 8 to 10 percent.

In 1983, the bank will, in line with state policies, expand international trust and investment service in foreign exchange, and international leasing and consultancy services.

CPPCC, OTHER UNITS URGE LEARNING FROM ADVANCED

HK240302 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "CPPCC National Committee, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and Other Units Jointly Hold Report Meeting To Publicize Advanced Deeds of Jiang Zhuying, Luo Jianfu and Sun Yefang"]

[Text] On 13 January, the CPPCC National Committee, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Ministry of Space Industry, Ministry of Education and China Association for Science and Technology jointly hold a report meeting at the auditorium of the CPPCC on learning from the advanced deeds of Comrades Jiang Zhuying, Luo Jianfu and Sun Yefang. Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the meeting. He said: In learning from Jiang Zhuying, Luo Jianfu and Sun Yefang, we aim at carrying on their spirit throughout our nation, making the whole society be concerned for the millions of living Jiang Zhuyings and Luo Jianfus and preparing strong public opinion in the whole society to respect knowledge and intellectuals. We should make all the people in our country, whether they are male or female, young or old, and whatever their trade, understand the truth that without knowledge and without the intellectuals, it will be impossible to achieve the four modernizations and there will be no prospects for our state.

Comrades from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Jilin branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Space Industry, respectively, gave briefs at the meeting on the advanced deeds of Sun Yefang, Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu.

Zhou Peiyuan, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology, spoke at the meeting. He said that wasting personnel is the most serious waste. We should have full political confidence in the intellectuals to display their abilities in their work and we should also take care of their lives. He hoped that the intellectuals would use the communist world outlook to strengthen their thinking, merge themselves with workers and peasants, be modest and prudent and make greater contributions to the people.

Attending today's meeting were Wang Shoudao, Yang Xiufeng, Qian Changzhao and Dong Qiwu, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, and Lu Jiaxi, Ma Hong, Zhang Jun, He Dongchang, Peng Youjin, Pei Lisheng, Qian Shanqiang, Sa Kongliao and other responsible persons of the relevant departments. More than 1,000 representatives from intellectual circles in the capital attended the meeting.

BEIJING MEETING COMMEMORATES SOONG CHING LING

OW261300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, January 26 (XINHUA) -- The ninetieth anniversary of the birth of China's late honorary President Soong Ching Ling, which falls on Jan. 27, was commemorated by some thirty of her Chinese and foreign friends at her former residence in Beijing this morning. The meeting of reminiscence was sponsored by the Foundation Commemorating Soong Ching Ling. Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and foundation council member, presided at the meeting and said that Soong Ching Ling throughout her long and fruitful life had always been on the side of the people and fought for their rights. He said she as one of the greatest woman in the 20th century was loved and respected by the Chinese people and people all over the world.

Shang Mingxuan, a researcher of modern Chinese history, gave a comprehensive review of Soong Ching Ling's contributions to the Chinese people's revolution, calling her a staunch defender and follower of Dr Sun Yat-sen's cause.

Wu Maosun, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, said Soong China Ling had held high the banner of Kuomintang revolutionaries and had been a moving force in the committee's cooperation with the Communist Party and contributions to the building of the country over three decades. He urged Kuomintang members in Taiwan to follow the example of Soong Ching Ling and respond to the Communist Party's call for talks on the reunification of China.

Situ Huimin, vice-chairman of the China Film Association and foundation council member, praised Soong Ching Ling as a great internationalist fighter. He cited incidences to show "she never forgot friends, particularly the foreign friends who helped the Chinese people in their long revolutionary struggle," he said.

Ge Baoquan, research fellow at China's Social Science Academy, said Soong Ching Ling's career should be made known to both current and future generations. He advocated studying and publishing her works, writing a biography and collecting reminiscences. His suggestions were supported by Israel Epstein, foundation council member and editor-in-chief of CHINA RECONSTRUCTS, a monthly in seven languages founded by Soong Ching Ling. Epstein disclosed he is writing a biography of Soong Ching Ling and asked those present to help him collect materials about her life, work and social activities. Epstein called today's meeting meaningful because the late honorary president had never celebrated her own birthday but had given birthday parties for others on many occasions.

Canadian Professor Paul T.K. Lin, president of the Soong Ching Ling Foundation in North America, said her friends would work actively abroad to contribute to the welfare of Chinese children and to carry on her work of educating and protecting children.

Ren Deyao, director of the Shanghai Children's Art Theater under the China Welfare Institute, recalled how Soong Ching Ling had founded China's first children's art troupe in 1947. His drama "Soong Ching Ling and Children" has been successfully staged in Shanghai. He said he will write more plays to help people to know of Soong Ching Ling's great love for children.

Peking Opera actor Yuan Shihai said he hopes an opera will be written about Soong Ching Ling's career and volunteered to play a part in it. Fang Qufen, deputy head of the Children's Art Theater in Beijing, also said that she will commemorate the great patriot with more and better work for the children.

NATIONAL TRADEMARK CONFERENCE HELD IN BEIJING

OW261121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0720 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jan (XINHUA) -- In accordance with Decree No 10 of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee, the "Trademark Law of the People's Republic of China" will come into force on 1 March. The State Administration of Industry and Commerce recently held a national trademark work conference to study and arrange for the implementation of the trademark law.

As of the end of 1982, there were more than 84,000 valid trademarks in China including more than 13,000 foreign trademarks.

The conference held that the trademark law is an important economic law enacted by the state. One feature of trademark administration in our country is to control commodity quality through trademark administration. It is an important measure to cherish the enterprises and urge them to improve product quality and create and maintain brand name products. It is also a legal guarantee for the protection of the interests of consumers. Therefore, it is imperative to do a good job of publicity work before implementation to help the entire society understand the significance and role of the trademark law in socialist modernization.

The conference pointed out: Protection of the exclusive right to the use of a trademark is an important link of the trademark law. A registered trademark is the industrial property right of an enterprise, which no one may encroach upon. Acts of encroachment on the exclusive right to the use of registered trademarks will be dealt with administratively and will incur payment of civil damages. In serious cases of imitation of other's registered trademarks, the offenders will be prosecuted for criminal responsibilities.

The conference called on party committees at various levels to strengthen leadership over the implementation of the trademark law, assign regular personnel to enforce this law, build up their ranks and upgrade their level of professional knowledge and legal sense. The industry and commerce administrative departments should closely cooperate with the public security, procuratorial and judicial organs and the industrial and commercial enterprises to bring into full play the role of trademarks in socialist modernization.

WANG ZHEN MEETS RICH SHENZHEN PEASANTS

HK220222 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] In the afternoon of 21 January Comrade Wang Zhen, who is inspecting the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, made a special trip to (Zhongjiacun) near the Xili Reservoir to meet representatives of 10,000-yuan households attending the Baoan County commendation rally for households that have gotten rich through hard work. He also chatted cordially with them. During the talk Wang Zhen heard how (Zhong Jindí) of (Shangzhongcun) had made an income of 30,000 yuan by doing a good job in rice production and also making beancurd, while also helping 3 poor households in the same village to get rich. Wang Zhen said: This is very good. You have done the right thing.

Baoan County CPC Committee Secretary (Fang Bao) told Wang Zhen about the situation in getting rich through hard work in this county. Wang Zhen was extremely happy to hear this and hoped they would continue to work hard and become still richer.

JI PENGFEI ADDRESSES MEETING ON NEW YEARBOOK

OW231654 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] The Shijie Zhishi Publishing House held a discussion meeting this afternoon on the publication of the "1982 World Affairs Yearbook [shih jie zhi shi nian jian 0013 3954 4249 6221 1628 7002]." State Councillor Ji Pengfei attended the meeting and made a speech.

He said: "The 'World Affairs Yearbook' is a very good reference book. China is a big country and should have its own viewpoints and opinions on international issues. I hope that the publishing circles will work hard and create a new situation in publishing work.

YU QIULI, OTHERS MOURN ZHANG TINGZHEN IN BEIJING

OW261241 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Beijing, 22 Jan (XINHUA) -- A memorial meeting for Comrade Zhang Tingzhen [1728 1694 2923], standing committee member of the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee and former deputy political commissar of the Beijing Garrison District, was held on 12 January at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries.

Wreaths were sent by Yu Qiuli, Qin Jiwei, Lu Dingyi, Duan Junyi, Zhang Zhen, Fu Chongbi, Luo Qingchang, Zhao Cangbi and other comrades. Wreaths were also sent by the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, municipal government, municipal CPPCC committee, Beijing PLA units and Beijing Municipal Garrison District.

Comrade Zhang Tingzhen died of illness in Beijing on 2 January at the age of 74.

Comrade Zhang Tingzhen, a native of Yuanping County, Shanxi Province, joined the student movement in 1930, the anti-Japanese national salvation movement in 1931 following the "18 September" incident and the CPC in 1933.

Pan Yan [3382 8746], commander of the Beijing Garrison, presided over the memorial meeting and Wu Lie, second political commissar, delivered a memorial speech.

Attending the memorial meeting were more than 600 people, including Comrades Yu Qiuli, Qin Jiwei, Dong Qiwu, Duan Junyi, Zhang Zhen, Shi Jinqian, Liu Fuzhi, Liu Wei, Fu Chongbi, and Li Zhongxuan, Comrade Zhang Tingzhen's friends and unit commanders and fighters.

YANG DEZHI, OTHER LEADERS MOURN KUANG KAITIAN

OW261225 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] Comrade Kuang Kaitian, former adviser of the Jinan PLA units, died of illness on 3 January 1983 in Beijing at the age of 71. A memorial service for him was held in Jinan on 19 January.

Peng Zhen, Nie Rongzhen, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Quili, Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhi, Wang Ping, Geng Biao, Li Zhimin, Li Jukui, Gan Weiha and others went wreaths.

Yang Dezhi, Yu Quili, Hong Xuezhi, Wang Ping, Zhu Yunqian and others attended a ceremony in Beijing to pay last respects to Comrade Kuang Kaitian's remains.

The memorial service was presided over by Rao Shoukun, commander of the Jinan PLA units. Chen Renhong, political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, delivered the eulogy.

Chen Renhong said: Comrade Kuang Kaitian joined the Red Army in 1931, and the CYL in April of the same year and the CPC in November 1932. During the years of war he served as director of the accounting department of the Red Army's frontline general supplies department, head of the supply department of the Shanxi-Chahaer Military Region, and political commissar of a corps' logistics department. After the nationwide liberation, he served as the head of the logistics branch department of the Chinese People's Volunteers, director of the financial department of the Chinese People's Volunteers, director of the logistics department of the Jinan PLA units and adviser of the Jinan PLA units.

Comrade Kuang Kaitian was an outstanding member of our party, an outstanding cadres of our army and excellent fighter of the Chinese people. He participated in the 25,000-li Long March and many major campaigns and battles. He engaged in logistic work for a long time, making tremendous contributions to our army's logistics department. During the chaotic decade he was persecuted. He was physically injured and mentally tortured. However, he upheld truth and principles from the beginning to the end, adopted a firm stand, resolutely waged struggle against the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, and demonstrated the fine qualities of a Communist Party member. He resolutely supported the line, principles and policy laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. He was full of confidence in the cause of communism.

Also attending the memorial service were responsible persons of the Jinan PLA units, Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government; representatives of the party, government and army organs in Shandong and Jinan, as well as Comrade Kuang Kaitian's friends.

EAST CHINA REACTS TO TEXTILE PRICE READJUSTMENT

OW23/230 [Editorial Report] Shanghai City service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 18 January transmits a 4-minute item reporting that on 17 January the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government invited some of the Standing Committee members of the municipal people's congress and the municipal CPPCC committee and personalities of various democratic parties to a meeting to discuss how to implement the guidelines of the circular of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on reducing prices of synthetic fabrics and raising prices of cotton textiles.

According to the report, Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the municipal party committee, presided over the meeting; Pei Xianbai, vice mayor, read the circular of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council; and Mayor Wang Daohan expressed his views on the great significance of the price readjustments and the principle of maintaining market price stability. Others who spoke at the meeting, according to the report, included Tan Huzhen, Xu Wensi, Chen Mingshan, Liu Liangmo, Zhao Chaogou, Zhou Gucheng, Zhao Zukang, Wu Ruolan, Chen Zhi, Tang Junyuan and Luo Guanzong. They unanimously held that "the decision of the party Central Committee and the State Council to reduce the prices of synthetic fabrics and raise the prices of cotton textiles has taken into consideration the interests of production, circulation and consumption as well as the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. It is a good thing that will benefit both the state and the people."

Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 18 January carries a 4-5-minute item that reports that on 17 January the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee called a meeting of secretaries of prefectural and city party committees to transmit and study the same circular of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and to discuss measures for its implementation. The report says: "Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary, Yang Weiping, (Su Hua) and Yuan Zhen, secretaries, and Liu Lianmin, Cheng Guanghua and (Wang Yuzhao), standing committee members of the provincial party committee, attended the meeting."

According to the report, the comrades present unanimously expressed their support for and determination to carry out the decision of the party Central Committee and the State Council. The report notes that Zhao Zijian, Yang Weiping, Su Hua and Yuan Zhen spoke at the meeting, stressing the significance of the readjustment of textile prices and the need to maintain stability of market prices.

At 1100 GMT on 19 January the same station transmits a 1.5-minute report on a circular issued by the Anhui Provincial People's Government forbidding the raising of market prices at will. The report says: "The circular points out that recently some places and departments have raised retail prices of commodities at will without obtaining prior approval, thus adversely affecting the stability of market prices. According to the report, the circular forbids price hikes for industrial and agricultural products whose prices are set by the state, without formal written approval by the State Council and the provincial government.

The same broadcast also carries a 3.5-minute item that reports that on 18 January the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee invited members of democratic parties, the provincial federation of industry and commerce, the provincial association of Taiwan compatriots and Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC committee who are in Hefei to a meeting to discuss the decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on readjusting prices of textile products.

According to the report, those present at the meeting pointed out that the decision to readjust the prices of textile products is in the interest of the state, the people's living standards, industrial and agricultural development and commodity circulation.

The report notes that the meeting was presided over by Zhu Nong, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, and that Wang Zenong, Pan Ezhang, Chen Tianren, Ma Leting and Hu Xiguang, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, spoke at the meeting.

JIANGSU READJUSTS ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

HK250341 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Jiangsu Institutes System of Having Counties Under City Administration; State Council Approves Readjustment of Administrative Divisions"]

[Text] On 18 January, the State Council approved a report from the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government on reforming the prefectural and city setup and readjusting the administrative divisions for the purpose of instituting the new system of having counties under city administration. The readjustments in administrative divisions are as follows:

1. The Suzhou Prefectural Commissioner's Office is abolished, Changshu County is abolished, and Changshu City is set up in its place. Wuxian, Wujiang, Kunshan, Taicang, Shazhou and Changshu Counties (cities), formerly under Suzhou Prefecture, are now under Suzhou City, while Jiangyin and Wuxi Counties are now under Wuxi City.
2. The Zhenjiang Prefectural Commissioner's office is abolished. Gaochun and Lishui Counties, formerly under Zhenjiang Prefecture, now come under Nanjing City; Yixing County comes under Wuxi City; Wujin, Jintan and Liyang Counties come under Changzhou City; and Dantu, Danyang, Yangzhong and Jurong Counties come under Zhenjiang City. Zhenjiang City is now under direct provincial administration.
3. The Nantong Prefectural Commissioner's office is abolished. Nantong, Haimen, Qidong, Rudong, Rugao and Haian Counties, formerly under Nantong Prefecture, now come under Nantong City.
4. The Xuzhou Prefectural Commissioner's Office is abolished. Tongshan, Fengxian, Peixian, Pixian, Suining and Xinyi Counties, formerly under Xuzhou Prefecture, now come under Xuzhou City; and Donghai and Ganyu Counties now come under Lianyungang City.
5. The Yangzhou Prefectural Commissioner's Office is abolished. Taizhou, Jiangdu, Hanjiang, Taixian, Gaoyou, Jingjiang, Baoying, Taixing, Xinghua and Yizheng Counties (cities), formerly under Yangzhou Prefecture, now come under Yangzhou City. Yangzhou City is now under direct provincial administration. In addition Tangwang, Xihu and Wantou Communes in Hanjiang County are placed under Yangzhou City.
6. The Yancheng Prefectural Commissioner's Office is abolished. Yancheng County is abolished and Yancheng City is set up in its place. Jianhu, Sheyang, Funing, Dafeng, Binhai, Dongtai and Xiangshui Counties, formerly under Yancheng Prefecture, now come under Yancheng City. Yancheng City is now under direct provincial administration.
7. The Huaiyin Prefectural Commissioner's Office is abolished. Guanyun County, formerly under Huaiyin Prefecture, now comes under Lianyungang City; Huaiyin, Shuyang, Hongze, Guannan, Sihong, Lianshui, Suqian, Huaian, Siyang, Xuyi and Jinhu counties come under Qingjiang City, whose name is now changed to Huaiyin City. This city is now under direct provincial administration.

Townships To Replace Communes

OW241613 Beijing XINHUA In English 1459 GMT 24 Jan 83

["Townships To Be Restored in Jiangsu Province To Replace Rural Communes" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Nanjing, January 24 (XINHUA) -- Jiangsu Province will begin next month to restore step by step township governments in all its 68 counties and cities to replace people's communes as the basic organ of administration in the countryside, provincial authorities announced. Villagers' committees will be established at the brigade level. The brigade is the direct subordinate unit of the commune.

The work has been done on an experimental basis in 34 communes in Jiangsu since the end of 1981. For more experience, one or two communes in each county or city will be selected to implement the experiment around the Spring Festival next month, so that beginning as of June, township will be restored step by step all over the province.

Most Chinese cities have several rural districts or counties, which are subdivided into communes.

While continuing to assume the name "Gongshe" (Commune), Jiangsu communes will remain as cooperative economic organizations of rural laboring people while township governments will be responsible for local economic and cultural affairs.

Restoration of the township governments abolished with the establishment of the people's communes in the late 50's is being tried out nationwide as a major step in restructuring the country's rural political and economic system in the interest of its modernization. It aims at overcoming problems resulting from the integration of government administration and economic work in the communes.

But the methods of separation of the communes' political administration from economic functions vary from place to place.

In Sichuan Province, according to earlier reports, the name "Gongshe" is no longer used in counties singled out for the experiment. In the place of the former communes are economic organizations assuming a variety of names -- agriculture-industry-commerce combines, for example.

FUJIAN: XIANG NAN, OTHERS AT MILITIA MEETING

OW242154 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] A provincial meeting of advanced militia units and individuals ceremoniously opened in Fuzhou on the morning of 20 January.

More than 1,100 persons attended the opening ceremony, including Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Wu Hongxiang and Wen Fushan, leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government; Zhu Yaohua and Long Feihu, leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units; Cong Dezi, Li Tingzhu, Meng Letian and Zhang Zhiyong, leading comrades of the provincial military district; representatives of advanced militia units and individuals; specially-invited representatives from the locally stationed PLA units and from among veteran Red Guards [chi wei dui yuan], veteran militia heroes and model militiamen; leading comrades of various prefectures, cities and counties; leading comrades of various military subdistricts; and leading comrades of city and county people's armed forces departments.

Comrade Meng Letian presided over the opening ceremony.

In his opening speech at the ceremony, Comrade Wen Fushan hoped that militiamen would learn from and catch up with advanced individuals in order to make fresh achievements and bring about a new situation in militia work.

In his work report to the meeting, Cong Dezi, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and commander of the provincial military district, said: The tasks and requirements in bringing about a new situation in the province's militia work are: to thoroughly implement the guidelines laid down by the 12th party congress; to vigorously strengthen defense construction and logistical work according to the central task of bringing about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization; to put militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily; to educate and train the province's militiamen into disciplined builders and defenders with ideals, morality and culture who can engage in productive labor and perform militia duties; and to give full play to their role as a main and leading force in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG AFFORESTATION -- This winter, Shandong Province enhanced leadership for mobilizing the masses to conduct tree-planting activities. Some 3.3 million people across the province engaged in the activities. Over 800,000 mu of land have been leveled, a 10-fold increase over the corresponding 1981 period, and the province has planted trees on 127,000 mu of land, a 7-fold increase over the same period. [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 82 p 2 SK]

SHANDONG COTTON HARVEST -- In 1982, Shandong Province reaped a bumper cotton harvest. By the end of December 1982, the province had procured 17,749,000 dan of cotton, a 4,593,000 dan increase over 1981. [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 83 p 1 SK]

SHANDONG AGRICULTURAL LOANS -- In 1982, Shandong Province basically achieved a balance in issuing and collecting agricultural loans. Agricultural banks and credit cooperative throughout the province issued 2.3 billion yuan in loans, while 2.28 billion yuan were collected. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jan 83 SK]

SHANDONG RECORD HARVEST -- Weifang Prefecture, Shandong Province, harvested 7.55 billion jin of grain in 1982, a record. Total cotton output was 1.65 million dan, showing an increase of 630,000 dan and topping all previous records. Tobacco output was a record 400 million jin. Total peanut output was 210 million jin. Thanks to the all-round bumper harvest, the prefecture's agricultural income increased by 40 percent over 1981 to 3.1 billion yuan. The prefecture is expected to overfulfill its grain procurement task of 1 billion jin, which is 200 million jin higher than 1981. Per capita distribution topped 200 yuan, a record. [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 83 p 1 SK]

SHANDONG PRICE READJUSTMENT -- As of 20 January, Shandong Province lowered the retail prices of domestic and imported color television sets, wristwatches, clocks, film and shoes. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jan 83 SK]

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI VISITS XISHA ISLANDS

HK250227 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi and Governor Liu Tianfu, heading a provincial Spring Festival comfort group, arrived in the Xisha Islands on the afternoon of 24 January to comfort the PLA stationed there. They were accompanied by Guangzhou PLA units Political Commissar Wang Meng and Navy Deputy Commander Li Jing. The army and people on the islands gave the provincial comfort delegation a warm welcome.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said at a gathering of cadres, staff and workers of the PLA units stationed on the islands: On behalf of the 59 million people of the province, the provincial Spring Festival comfort group extends warm regards to the people's soldiers and work personnel stationed on the islands. He said: You are guarding the southernmost sea area of the motherland. Your tasks are arduous and also glorious. You comrades have made contributions to defending socialist modernization. You have worked hard; I salute you and learn from you.

Comrade Liu Tianfu made a speech introducing Guangdong's economic situation and the achievements in building the special economic zones. After the gathering, Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Wang Meng and Li Jing and the provincial comfort group visited PLA outposts on the islands.

GUANGDONG MILITARY HOLDS CONGRESS ON CIVILIZATION

HK260910 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] The 5-day provincial military district congress on building socialist spiritual civilization closed this morning. Yang Kanghua, Hao Shengwang and other responsible persons of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial military district attended the closing ceremony. During the congress, the delegates seriously studied the documents of the 12th CPC Congress and listened to a summary report by (Deng Xiufang), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, on the launching of the campaign for socialist spiritual civilization among the PLA units of the provincial military district and militiamen throughout the province.

Thirty-four advanced groups and individuals, including the armed forces unit of Lianjiang County, gave speeches at the conference. Everyone held heated discussions and discovered gaps. It was determined to thoroughly uphold the spirit of The 12th CPC National Congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC and further push forward the campaign to build socialist spiritual civilization.

The closing ceremony of the congress was presided over by (Li Lin), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district. (He Zhifeng), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, gave the closing speech. At the closing ceremony, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial government and the provincial military district awarded flags or certificates of honor to 80 advanced groups and individuals, including the party committee of the No 54446 PLA unit, a militia battalion of the Chenghu brigade of Hudong commune in Lufeng County, and so forth. The conference also gave awards to 73 advanced units, including militia organizations and units involved in family planning and other fields.

REN ZHONGYI, YOU TAIZHONG INSPECT HAINAN WORK

HK211236 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi, Governor Liu Tianfu, Guangzhou PLA units Commander You Taizhong and Political Commissar Wang Meng

recently went deep into rural areas, factories and PLA units in Hainan to inspect work and understand the situation.

Together they studied how to further do two-supports work well in the new situation.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi highly appraised the joint inspection of the work of localities and PLA units by the leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial government and the Guangzhou PLA units. He held that this way is important for strengthening the friendship and unity between localities and PLA units and for mutual understanding and support. This way is itself a practical two-supports activity and will lay a good foundation for two-supports work.

From 16-20 January, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial government and the Guangzhou PLA units inspected units, including organs of the Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture and the Tongza Military Subdistrict; a certain unit of the Hainan Military District; (Sanmao) Brigade, Hongqi Commune in Tongza; Hongxing Brigade, (Yanglang) Commune in Ya County; state-run (Nanbin) farm; (Liguo) sugar refinery in Ledong County; (Jiangfengling) forestry center; Basuo port; Dongfang County CPC Committee and Hainan iron mine.

While inspecting organs of the Tongza Military Subdistrict and a certain unit of the Hainan Military District, on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government, Comrades Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu gave earnest regards to the commanders and fighters. Ren Zhongyi encouraged them to restore and develop the relations between the army and the people like those between fish and water during the war years and to further strengthen the unity of the PLA units and the localities and of the army and the people.

Comrade Liu Tianfu showed great concern for the work and livelihood of PLA units. When he saw a vegetable field cultivated by a certain PLA unit, he gladly said that these vegetables had been grown very well. The vegetables produced by PLA units can be sold in localities after they are supplied to PLA units. PLA units can also jointly run factories, farms and enterprises with localities. Together they can do well in building PLA units and localities.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: This method is good and I agree.

Comrade You Taizhong declared: We must learn from comrades in localities and strengthen army-people unity.

On 19 January, after Comrade Wang Meng listened to the report made by (Zhou Dong), Dongfang County CPC Committee secretary, he talked about how PLA units support local building. He said: PLA units must support localities to do well in building two civilizations. In accordance with the spirit of the 12th congress, the army and the people together must build civilized villages, civilized towns and civilized communes. PLA units must support localities to afforest and green the latter, to build water conservation projects and to further improve the outlook of the places where they are stationed.

GUANGDONG LEADERS VISIT HAINAN BRIGADE 16 JAN

HK230457 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Summary] On 16 January, Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi, Governor Liu Tianfu, Guangzhou PLA units Commander You Taizhong and Political Commissar Wang Meng visited (Fanmao) Brigade of Hongqi Commune in the Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture. They were accompanied by leaders of Hainan Region and the autonomous prefecture Luo Tian, Zhang Rihe, Lei Yu, (Wang Yefang) and Jiang Hai.

(Fanmao) is inhabited by 946 Li-nationality people in 166 households.

They gave the provincial leaders a warm welcome. Brigade Party Branch Secretary (Wang Junfang) told them about the situation in the brigade and the various improvements since the third plenary session. Liu Tianfu expressed appreciation, and also urged them to practice diversification and take good care of the mountain forests.

OFFICIALS INSPECT HUBEI COAL TRAFFIC SNAG

OW250513 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1311 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA) -- Between 16 November and 10 December last year, the previously smooth transport of coal by land and water at Zhicheng was interrupted for 25 days as a result of a dispute between Yidu County's Songyi Railway Bureau and the Zhicheng harbor administration in Hubei Province over the payment of penalty fees for delayed freight trains. This serious case of disrupting coal transport caused enormous economic losses to the state. In accordance with the suggestion of the central leading comrades, the investigation group sent by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission has conducted a serious investigation of the case and is taking strict action.

According to statistics, during the 25 days of interruption, a total of 297 freight cars were unable to enter Zhicheng port, including 16 timber cars, 6 coke cars and 275 coal cars. During this same period, the number of railway cars from the Guizhou direction was reduced by an average of 9.3 a day and the total amount of coal transported was reduced by 11,000 dun. Yet, the amount of coal wasted while being piled up on either side of the railroad because of the halting of coal cars outside the harbor, the extra transport and maintenance cost shouldered by the cargo owners and the losses to the many enterprises in Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Hubei as a result of the reduced supply of coal were far greater than the several hundred thousand yuan at stake between the quarreling parties.

The investigation group pointed out: The interruption of the through transport of coal at Zhicheng was a serious man-made incident. It was caused primarily by departmentalism of the concerned units disregarding the interests of the whole, but it also singularly revealed the bureaucratic work style of the relevant leading departments. The dispute between the railway and harbor departments of Zhicheng had existed for quite a time. Instead of taking a positive attitude and helping to resolve the dispute, the concerned responsible departments went so far as to erroneously take the attitude of tacit approval or support. From June 1981 until the start of the disruption, concerned grassroots units and cargo owners submitted three formal reports, sent eight telegrams and made verbal reports nearly a dozen times to their superior departments asking for help in resolving the problem. If the responsible departments had taken timely action, the traffic disruption could have been avoided altogether, or at least the losses could have been reduced. However, those responsible units sent the reports and telegrams back and forth without doing anything about them. Traffic resumed on the early morning of 11 December, only after the central leading comrades personally attended to the matter.

The investigation group of the central discipline inspection commission has already completed its investigation and is about to take strict action against relevant personnel shouldering primary responsibility for this incident.

SICHUAN OFFICIAL ABUSES POWER, BUILDS HOUSING

HK260701 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO In Chinese 15 Jan 83 p 1

[Report based on manuscript supplied by the Discipline Inspection Committee of the provincial CPC committee: "Secretary of Jingyan County CPC Committee Liu Xiangru Dismissed for Illegally Occupying Farmland for Building Housing"]

[Text] Liu Xiangru, secretary of the CPC committee of Jingyan County, who abused his position encroaching upon collective interests and illegally occupying land for building private housing, was removed from office.

Comrade Liu Xiangru once acted in such capacities as district CPC committee secretary in Renshou County, deputy secretary of the CPC committee of the county, and so forth. In 1978, he was transferred to act as secretary of the CPC committee of Jingyan County. After he came to Jingyan, his daughter was on hand taking care of him, but he was not satisfied. In defiance of relevant state regulations, he abused his authority to practice deception. In December 1981, he transferred his married daughter and the latter's children from the Renshou countryside to settle down with the No 6 Tongxin team (the urban and suburban vegetable team) of the Changhe Commune of Jingyan County. Two months later, he again violated a provision in the relevant documents released by the State Council and the provincial CPC committee that "in principle, no farmland shall be occupied by commune members as a site for building housing." He illegally occupied collectively owned farmland and started building housing. Not until 6 April 1982 did Liu Xuecai, vice chairman of the management committee of the commune, write on his behalf an application for the use of the land for building housing and sign on behalf of the relevant production team, brigade and commune a document indicating the approval of the use of land, which was passed on to the district office for records. In building housing, Liu Xiangru himself drew a sketch and unilaterally worked out a contract. By resorting to the method of wining, dining and entertaining people, he imposed on the building team of the Changhe Commune a building "contract" showing a value of around 2,500 yuan. On 23 April 1982, this bungalow involving an actual building cost of more than 4,250 yuan and covering an area of more than 160 square meters was completed. Concerning the amount of more than 1,500 yuan exceeding the contract, Liu Xiangru, bowing to the pressure of public opinion, paid part of the costs of materials as shown on receipts, leaving unpaid a balance of more than 990 yuan. If we add to this over 520 yuan resulting from the arbitrary downgrading of materials and slashing of prices and from transportation fees and handling charges not taken into account, the total comes to more than 1,500 yuan. Not a cent of it was paid.

The case involving Liu Xiangru came up after the Discipline Inspection Committee of the provincial CPC committee issued a notification on the implementation of the relevant circular by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and pointed out the serious mistake of Yi Xiancai, deputy secretary of the Leshan City CPC Committee, who abused his authority to build private housing. This is really a case in which the offender willfully committed what he knew was a crime. It was a serious mistake on his part. After he was subjected to education by the Leshan Prefectural CPC committee members, his attitude remained bad, as far as admitting his mistake was concerned. He failed to make a thorough self-examination.

To uphold the party work style, strengthen party discipline, resolutely stop the unhealthy practice of illegally occupying land for the building of private housing and give the offender a lesson, the Standing Committee of the Leshan Prefectural CPC Committee decided, after discussion, to relieve Comrade Liu Xiangru of his post as secretary of the CPC committee of Jingyan County by way of punishment, to refer the matter to the provincial CPC committee for approval, and to keep the whole prefecture informed.

It was also decided that the private housing already built be placed at the disposal of the prefectural CPC committee and the county CPC committee, giving the offender no chance to benefit financially. It was further decided that his daughter's family of three be transferred back to her original place of residence.

SICHUAN RIBAO Commentary

HK260777 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 83 p 1

["Short commentary": "Assume a Solemn Attitude in Correcting the Unhealthy Practice of Illegally Building Housing"]

[Text] After the central authorities and the province repeatedly stressed the need to strictly prohibit freely occupying farmland and illegally building housing, and especially after Yi Xiancai, chairman of the Standing Committee of Leshan City People's Congress and deputy secretary of the city CPC committee, was punished for illegally building housing and removed from office, Comrade Liu Xiangru, secretary of the Jingyan County CPC committee, continued to do as he pleased. He abused his position to serve private ends. He was relieved of his post as a punishment. The serious handling of people who defy the law is the very desire of the people and the party. This is highly necessary in rectifying the party work style and strengthening party discipline.

Since the CPC committee and the people's government of the province handed down documents on the problem of building housing, many areas in our province have acted with enthusiasm and taken effective measures to correct the unhealthy practice of cadres using authority to serve private ends and to illegally build housing. They have achieved initial results. But some areas have not acted quickly and have shown slow progress. Their work is confined to nothing more than calling meetings, talking, and printing documents. The main reason is that some party organizations and leadership cadres have not paid serious enough attention to this matter. Their resolution is not firm enough. Some think that this matter covers a wide scope. They therefore develop a feeling of shrinking from difficulties. Some are filled with all kinds of worries. They are afraid of offending others and hesitate to act, especially where some leadership cadres are concerned. Some think that the building of private housing is by its nature an unhealthy practice, but in their eyes, this does not matter much.

Some individual logic leadership cadres themselves leave something to be desired in their work style. They do not dare to seriously face up to things. All this is wrong and must be realistically overcome. We must fully realize that the current unhealthy practice of some cadres freely occupying farmland and illegally building housing has become a serious problem affecting the relations between the party and the masses and the relations between the cadres and the masses, corrupting social practices and detracting from the prestige and image of the party. It has also become a serious problem that threatens agricultural production. We cannot watch on the sidelines and take this lightly.

In handling the problem of illegally building housing, Leshan Prefecture in one year took serious action against Yi Xiancai, Zou Xuelin, Shuai Xifu, and other leadership cadres. Their way of getting hold of typical examples is worth promoting. To correct the unhealthy practice of illegally building housing is to take a resolute attitude. Beginning with leadership cadres, we must grab hold of typical examples and deal with them with great fanfare. In no way can we take a tolerant attitude. In the documents issued by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government on the problem of building housing, it was clearly pointed out: "Concerning all those party members who wrongly build housing, those who should be compensated should be compensated accordingly. Those who should be punished should be punished accordingly." "All leadership cadres are obligated to stop this unhealthy practice.

"Those who look the other way on discovering problems and who wage no struggle or take no action must be treated as cases of failing to do their duty. Those who offer support and protection must be treated as cases of defying party discipline." At present, those areas with poor performance must seriously strengthen leadership, overcome the state of being hesitant, fearful of difficulty and lethargic, and realistically take effective measures and practical actions to rectify this unhealthy practice.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG ATTENDS TRANSPORT CONGRESS

HK250214 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Summary] A Xizang regional congress of progressive units and individuals on the communications front concluded in Lhasa on 24 January. During the congress Yang Zhongxin, member of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC committee and vice chairman of the regional government, spoke on how to develop transport and communications in Xizang. The delegates also heard a report conveying the spirit of the regional CPC committee conference and a work report given by the regional communications department director (Wangfei Baba). They also discussed the tasks for 1983 and exchanged work experiences.

During the congress leading comrades of the party and government in the region including Yin Fatang, Ba Sang, Yang Zongxin, Hou Jie, Pu Qiong, and Wang Yunxiang visited the delegates. Banners and citations were presented to the delegates at the closing ceremony. Hou Jie, member of the regional CPC committee standing committee and vice chairman of the regional government, gave the closing speech.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM -- The provincial science and technology association held a meeting from 22 January to 25 January on exchanging experiences by outstanding individuals and advanced collectives on popularizing science in rural areas. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, provincial people's congress and provincial people's government, Wang Chaowen, (Wiao Xuehong), Luo Dengyi and others attended the closing ceremony. Some 27 advanced collectives and 105 outstanding individuals were commended, and trophies and prizes were given to them by leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's government, science and technology committee and association for science and technology. The China Association for Science and Technology and the provincial association for science and technology presented 5,500 copies of scientific and technological books to the advanced units. Comrades studied the important speeches delivered by Wan Li and Fang Yi on popularizing science and technology in rural areas, held discussions and listened to reports made by leading comrades of the provincial association for science and technology. They all expressed their determination to contribute to the popularization of science and technology in rural areas. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 83 HK]

JIANJIAO BEIHEI HEIJIANG PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

50700416 JIANJIAO CITY SERVICE IN Mandarin 1490 (2) 1p 83

On 12 Dec 1982, the Jianjiao Municipal exhibition on the 1982 new products and new technology exhibition opened today at the municipal industrial exhibition hall. Mayor Li Guilin attended the opening ceremony and cut the ribbon at the opening of the exhibition. Leading the exhibition were Chairman Chen Sida, Yan Jiaqi, Zhang Huisan, Liu Gang, Song Jidai, Fan Shouren, Zhu Jun, Li Chengyuan and Xu Ming.

In 1982, industrial enterprises in Jianjiao made gratifying progress in developing new products. During 1982, a total of 1,561 varieties of new products were trial-produced, 1,118 new varieties were put into production and 1,661 new designs were put into production, fulfilling or overfulfilling the prescribed plans.

Participating in this exhibition are the first light industrial bureau, the second light industrial bureau, the first machinery industrial bureau, the second machinery industrial bureau, the chemical industrial bureau, the medical and medicinal bureau, the textile industrial bureau, the metallurgical industrial bureau, the first commercial bureau and the power industrial bureau. Also participating are the radio integrated company, the petrochemical industrial company and the wine and cigarette company.

The exhibition covers a floor space of 8,000 square meters and 3,674 varieties of products are being put on display, the largest one over the years. The exhibition will last for 1 month.

BEIHEI

HEBEI RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION -- After 7 years' hard work, the principal part of the (Lanjiakou) reservoir, north China's largest water conservation and hydroelectricity project, has been basically completed. The reservoir is capable of storing 2.93 billion cubic meters of water and generating 450,000 kWh of electricity. This project will make the water of the Luan He benefit mankind. The reservoir is situated at the juncture of Tangshan and Chengde Prefectures and is a key project for exploiting water resources of the Luan He. The height of the largest dam of the reservoir is 107.5 meters, the length of the top part of the dam is 1,040 meters and the width of the largest part of the bottom of the dam is 90 meters. The dam was built with 3 million cubic meters of concrete. This project is only next to the Gezhouba and (Xianjiang) projects. This dam is ranked as the third largest concrete dam project in our country. After its completion, the reservoir can regulate an average of 1.95 billion cubic meters of water per year, supply water to Tianjin and Tangshan for use in industrial and agricultural production and urban people's livelihood, effectively bring floods under control and generate an average of 638 million kWh of electricity per year, thus saving some 300,000 tons of coal for the state. Moreover, the reservoir area can develop shipping business, aquatic products and tourism. The survey and design of the reservoir was completely done by our own country. The construction of the reservoir began in 1975. It is estimated that before the flood season next year, the reservoir will be completed and put into operation. [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 13 Dec 82 HK]

SHANXI TRACTOR PLOWING -- Before the end of 1982, rural areas in Shanxi Province had overfulfilled its task of preparing areas for tractor plowing. According to statistics, by the end of last December, the provincial areas plowed by tractors reached some 18 million mu, 10,000 mu more than the quota and 1.83 million mu more than in 1981. [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Jan 83 HK]

Hesaid: Assisting this area should not be tentative in nature, such as providing only relief. The state must make a relatively large investment in this area and there should be a long-term development plan. In addition to providing relief to this area, the state must also provide the people with work as a form of relief so that relief can be combined with long-range construction. Effective and practical measures must also be adopted to help this area improve production conditions and restore the ecological balance. The development of the Hexi Corridor will help alleviate Gansu food pressure and therefore it is a matter of national significance. For this reason, the State Council has decided to include this area's agricultural construction in the state's long-range plan, which will be financed by a special budget each year.

He continued: The State Council has also decided to form a "San Xi" areas agricultural construction leading group to take charge of planning, utilization of the special budget and coordination of various aspects of operations. This leading group, which is composed of leading comrades of departments concerned, is headed by Lin Hujia, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, with Li Ruishan, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, and Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy and power, as his deputies.

To implement this decision of the State Council, the "San Xi" areas agricultural construction leading group held an enlarged meeting in Lanzhou from 11 to 18 January. Peng Jixin, first secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee; Li Dengying, governor of Gansu, and leading comrades of departments concerned of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, were present at the meeting. They discussed the policies and plans for developing the "San Xi" areas and formulated this year's tasks.

The meeting pointed out that the key to the development of the Hexi corridor lies in stepping up the construction of water conservancy projects in that area. It said that, through building water conservancy projects and reclamation, efforts must be made to expand Hexi corridor's irrigated area from the present 7.8 million mu to 10 million mu by 1990; and that measures, such as perfecting the system of responsibilities in agricultural production and promoting scientific farming, must be adopted to increase the per-unit area yield of food. Major short-term water conservancy projects should include stepping up building the linings of irrigation ditches, repairing dangerous dams, constructing auxiliary projects and promoting scientific irrigation and conserving water so that the existing water conservancy projects can be used to the fullest. As the situation in central Gansu is complex, the different conditions in this part of the province must be taken into consideration. Where there is water, the water resources must be utilized; where there is no water, the dryland potentials should be tapped. This is essential because this area must be developed in a comprehensive manner -- by combining water and dryland resources and combining biological means and engineering measures.

Meanwhile, it is necessary to intensify the efforts to solve the masses' problem of fuel shortage and shortage of drinking water for humans and livestock. Eliminating poverty of the Dingxi and Xihaigu areas and expediting the development of the Hexi corridor is an arduous and long-term project. The meeting said that the masses must be properly mobilized, and that the inhabitants in the arid and impoverished areas must, in particular, be helped to increase their confidence so that, with the state's assistance, they can eliminate their poverty by relying on their own efforts and arduous struggle for prosperity. The meeting concluded that central departments concerned and Gansu and Ningxia must exert common efforts and work in close coordination with one another so as to make the "San Xi" construction a success.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS GANSU AFFORESTATION EFFORTS

HK260756 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jan 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "The Lower Levels Should Be Given a Free Hand in Contracting To Develop Barren Hills"]

[Text] In Qingyang County in Gansu Province, there is an old peasant called Li Huaimao. At 70 years of age, he is now getting on, but he still works with noble aspirations to battle against nature and change the face of mountains.

As he did for the past 30 years, he still often climbs barren hills with his sons or grandsons to plant trees. He openly avows: "I do not scramble for either power or profit. My only wish is to develop forestry." Such breadth of vision and good spirit is really inspiring. The Chinese peasants have always had a fine tradition -- "One generation plants the trees under whose cool shade another generation rests." Thanks to the institution of the responsibility system in the countryside, peasants now have surplus labor and money. More and more peasants like Li Huaimao are emerging. With their high goals, they are willing to reclaim barren hills. This shows that they are resolved to benefit future generations and do pioneering work. Such lofty thinking and fine moral character are worthy of enormous publicity.

Contracting to develop barren hills by one household (or several households together) has proved its vigorous vitality in recent years. The greatest advantages of doing this are: With assumed responsibility and assured benefit, the commune members' enthusiasm in production can be brought into full play in transforming mountains and developing afforestation. Some mountain ridges that have been neglected for years are now covered with greenery after they were contracted to commune members. The masses are happy to see the change. The state and collectives have benefitted from the change and commune members also gained what they deserve. So we can clearly see the economic results from it.

Afforestation must depend on the state, the collective and the individual. This is our persistent policy. However, the malpractice of "eating from one big pot" has long existed in developing forestry so that the work of regenerating and using forests is low in efficiency and the afforestation of barren hills is progressing slowly. One of the reasons causing such a situation is that the peasants' enthusiasm for planting trees is, far from being aroused, still smothered by "leftist" conventions. Figures from Guizhou Province show that there are more than 4,000 mu of wasted hills throughout the province. If afforestation is carried out as slowly as it was in the past 30 years, it would take at least 100 years to make these barren hills green. The 12th national party congress set the objective of striving to quadruple the gross annual output value of industrial and agricultural production within 20 years. With development of afforestation at a snail's pace, how can we accomplish the historical task? Our country has more than 1 billion mu of uncultivated land and hills. This is a great treasure house of wealth. We must speed up the afforestation of barren hills for the benefit of the people and for the needs of the four modernizations. Contracting to develop wasted hills by one or more peasant households has explored a new way for us to plant trees on the wasted hills by achieving greater, faster, better and more economic results. While continuing to develop afforestation by the state and the collective, we must give a free rein in contracting to develop wasted hills. Apart from those that have been used for private plots, all available wasted hills that are appropriate for individual development should be contracted to one peasant household or several households.

Now the crux of the question still lies in cadres. Li Huaimao associated himself with several households to run a forest farm on barren hills. As a matter of fact, this benefits both the state and the people. Nevertheless, their efforts met with obstructions. Some people are not worried that large sections of hills lie wasted for years, but they are worried that these wasted hills are contracted to peasants. Facts prove that their worries are unjustified. Contracting barren hills to peasants is different from assigning the work of running a timber forest on the responsibility system. As with land for plowing, barren hills needs more labor, materials and money to cultivate and benefit can not be seen immediately. In contracting barren hills to peasant households, the ownership of the hills is unchanged and profits are divided according to contract, or reserved for accumulated capital.

There is one of the economic forms of the collective. When individual households cannot finish the work of running a large section of wastelands, it can be contracted to a group of households that are associated of their own accord on the basis of mutual agreement, just like the newly-emerged, associated forest farm run by Li Huihao. Such a newly contracted body in forestry is also a kind of collective economy. With the emergence of various economic forms in forestry, some problems may arise. Probably, our cadres cannot realize these problems for the time being. However, if they can free themselves from old ideas and go down to the grassroots units and among the masses to make investigation and study, then their thinking will conform more to reality. We must give a free rein to peasants in contracting barren hills. However, giving free rein to the matter does not mean letting it go unbridled. On the contrary, we must give more leadership to it and render assistance in the field of funds and technique. Leading cadres in Qinyang County not only took a clear-cut stand in supporting Li Huihao's efforts to develop barren hills together with other households in terms of contracting, but they also helped him iron out concrete difficulties. Such a positive attitude merits warm praise.

GANSU'S FENG JIXIN URGES TREE PLANTING

BE240441 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Speaking on behalf of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee at a recent conference, Committee First Secretary Feng Jixin demanded that people of all nationalities in the province actively respond to Comrade Deng Xiaoping's call and work with the commanders and fighters of the Lanzhou PLA units in launching a vigorous drive to plant trees and grass and turn the province green.

Comrade Feng Jixin pointed out: One of the fundamental measures for promoting agricultural production in the central part of the province is to plant trees and grass on a large scale and gradually change from the present vicious agricultural and ecological cycle to a benign cycle. In the Hexi region, the key lies in grasping water conservation; with water, there will be grain, but it is also essential to plant trees and grass.

Comrade Feng Jixin said: We believe that with the support of the people's soldiers, so long as the army and people work together, we will certainly be able to speed up the four modernizations. The provincial CPC committee calls on all party members, cadres and the masses to closely cooperate with the local PLA units and contribute to changing Gansu's natural appearance.

QINGHAI INCREASES TEXTILE SALES AFTER PRICE CUT

HK'60902 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Excerpt] The sales volume of synthetic fiber textiles has increased considerably in the province after the reduction in the price of synthetic fiber textiles and the increase in the price of cotton textiles. According to estimates of relevant provincial departments, the sales volume of synthetic fiber textiles in 1982 was 8.57 million meters, an increase of about 100 percent over 1978 figures. The sales volume of synthetic fiber textiles in rural and pastoral areas increased more rapidly, in 1982, with an increase of 1.7 million meters when compared with 1978 figures. It is thus not difficult to see from the above figures that more and more of the broad masses of people like to wear synthetic fiber textiles. The decision by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on the large reduction in the price of synthetic fiber textiles and the reasonable increase of the price of cotton textiles is correct and constitutes an important measure for improving the livelihood of people in both the cities and rural areas.

QINGHAI'S HUANG JINGBO ADDRESSES SCIENTISTS

HK200636 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and Acting Governor Huang Jingbo said at a gathering of Xining area scientific and technical personnel on 18 January: There are great prospects for economic development in Qinghai and there is plenty of room for scientific and technological personnel to display their talents here.

Comrade Huang Jingbo has been in Qinghai more than 3 months. He has been to the Hainan and Haixi areas and made extensive contacts with the worker-peasant masses and intellectuals working there. Through investigation and study he has got hold of first-hand material, expanded his vision, increased his knowledge and become full of confidence in Qinghai's economic development.

He said: Qinghai has abundant resources and tremendous potentials. It can develop its economy in respect of industry and mining, agriculture and sideline occupations, animal husbandry, forestry, and wild animals and plants. He cited the province's resources in salt, lead and zinc, borax, asbestos, coal, sand, hydroelectricity and rare minerals to illustrate the strong material foundation for exploiting and building Qinghai. Comrade Huang Jinbro particularly mentioned the great value of wild animals and plants in Qinghai's economic development.

Comrade Huang Jingbo stressed in his speech: We must strengthen leadership, develop science and technology and carry out all-round harnessing and comprehensive use of the resources. He said: We must seriously implement the policies on people, especially on intellectuals. The provincial CPC committee and government are currently studying these questions and preparing to solve them. He urged everyone to take root on the plateau, be happy at working in Qinghai, and display their wisdom and talents.

JILIN CONGRESS HOLDS STANDING COMMITTEES SESSION

SK201318 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The 15th Standing Committee session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial People's Congress was held in Changchun on 11-17 January. Li Youwen, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, discussed the great occasion and the main guidelines of the Fifth NPC at a plenary session on 11 January.

The session adopted the resolutions on studying, publicizing and implementing the constitution.

At a discussion meeting on the Sixth 5-Year Plan, all participants held that they were deeply inspired with enthusiasm by the objectives of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and full of confidence in its measures.

They pledged to bring the functions of local organs of state power into better play and successfully to contribute to the fulfilment of all tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

During the session, Zhao Tianve, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, relayed and discussed the guidelines of the enlarged Standing Committee session of the provincial CPC committee among all participants. Vice Chairman Liu Cikai made a statement on the number of deputies to the Sixth Jilin Provincial People's Congress and on electoral issues.

(Dan Delin), deputy director of the provincial public security office, explained the draft provisional regulations made by the Jilin Provincial People's Government on supervising and subjecting minor offenders to social discipline.

After examining the resolution, the participants unanimously approved the resolutions on the number of deputies to the Sixth Jilin Provincial People's Congress and electoral issues and the provisional regulations of the provincial people's government on supervising and subjecting minor offenders to social discipline. The session examined and approved the namelist of appointment and removal of personnel.

Attending the session were some deputy chairmen of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, including Xu Shouxuan, Zhang Kaijing, Wu Xuezhou, Cheng Shengsan and Renqin Zhamusu; Deputy Governor (Ren Zingyuan) and some responsible persons of departments concerned under the provincial higher court, procuratorate, public security office, civil administration office and personnel bureau. Attending the session as non-voting delegates were some responsible persons of all city [shi], autonomous prefectural, county, city [shi] and district people's congress standing committees.

SHAANXI: MA WENRUI HEADS SUPPORT-ARMY GROUP

HK211423 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] In order to grandly mark the 40th anniversary of the two supports drive, the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee and the provincial people's government have set up a Shaanxi Provincial Spring Festival support-army comfort group, which has, since 20 January, paid comfort visits to the Shaanxi Provincial Military District, all PLA units stationed in Shaanxi and the provincial disabled soldiers' sanatorium one after another.

Ma Wenrui, provincial CPC committee first secretary and provincial people's congress Standing Committee chairman, holds the post of head of the general group of the Spring Festival support-army comfort group. Responsible comrades of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the party and the governments of all prefectures and cities, including Li Qingwei, Jiang Yi, Yan Kelun, Yang Wenhui, Zhang Yichen, Sun Zuobin, Lin Yinru, Zhang Hanwu, Bai Jinian, Deng Guozhong, Liu Geng, (Sun Kehua), (Zhang Bin), Fan Ming, Liu Jukui, He Chenghua, (Liu Pingxi), (Su Zhi), (Du Lugong), (Hao Yanshou), (He Shiren), (Yang Jiuliang), (Shi Shanlin), (Bai Yujie) and (Dong Yizai) hold the posts of deputy heads of the group.

The comfort group has set up under it 10 subgroups, namely: Xian, Weinan, Xianyang, Baoji, Yanan, Yulin, Hanzhong, Ankang, Shangluo and Tongchuan. The posts of the heads of these subgroups have been concurrently held by deputy heads of the comfort group.

Visits Yanan Units

HK200552 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Summary] On 19 January, Lanzhou PLA units Political Commissar Xiao Hua and Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui visited the Yanan 1 August home for the aged, the PLA 513 hospital, and the Yanan City No 2 kindergarten.

XINJIANG: WANG ENMAO'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

At Water Conservation Rally

HK210907 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Summary] From 8-15 January, the first Xinjiang regional rally to commend advanced collectives and individuals in water conservation management was held in Urumqi.

Attending were 150 representatives of advanced collectives and individuals in water conservation management who were assessed and selected by the water conservation fronts of all prefectures, autonomous prefectures and cities and the production and construction corps.

At the rally, 25 representatives of advanced collectives spoke and exchanged experiences.

"The rally also made arrangements for this year's water conservation management work, which is mainly: 1) Doing well in storing water in reservoirs safely and in the maintenance of water conservation projects; 2) vigorously implementing the water conservation management responsibility system; 3) doing well in management and raising economic results; 4) carrying forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and doing well in farmland capital construction with five goods as the center."

Leading comrades of the regional CPC committee, including Wang Enmao, Tomur Dawamat and Li Jiayu, attended the rally to visit the representatives and spoke.

At CYL Meeting

HK240216 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, on 20 January, the regional CPC committee held a meeting of its Standing Committee to specially listen to the brief of the regional CYL committee on the 11th CYL National Congress and discussed and studied the question of how are we to implement the spirit of the 11th CYL Congress and strive to create a new situation in the region's CYL work.

The meeting has adopted the following decisions: 1) In order to give better play to the CYL's role as an assistant to the CPC, in the future all responsible comrades of the regional CYL committee should attend, as non-voting participants, all the meetings of the regional CPC committee that discuss matters related to the whole situation; 2) in order to change the situation of the shortage of sources for CYL cadres, the meeting suggests that the regional planning committee and the regional education department allocate at least 100 places of their quota for recruiting cadres to be used in recruiting fine youths who be sent after training to strengthen the CYL organizations at all levels, especially the basic-level organizations in rural and pastoral areas; 3) the work of designing and making preparations for building the regional CYL school should begin immediately; the school should set up its educational system and specialties in light of the requirements of the CYL work in the new period in order to become a school for **training CYL cadres at the level of a college education**; and 4) preparations should be made to set up a youth printing house to publish reading materials to serve the youth and youngsters.

Comrade Wang Enmao, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, gave a speech at the meeting. He said that Comrade Hu Yaobang said that the younger generation should surpass the older one. This expressed the extreme confidence by and earnest expectation of the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries for the younger generation. At the same time, this is also a task that history has entrusted to the CYL. In order to enable our younger generation to surpass the older one, we should train our youths to become a generation of new people who have fostered ideals, are educated and virtuous and observe discipline. The CYL is the reserve of the CPC. It should train a large number of fine and talented people who are revolutionary-minded, educated and professionally competent to continuously infuse the CPC with successors to the leading cadres of the CPC. He pointed out that in the current work of streamlining the structure of our organizations, we should not engage in egalitarianism. We should put an end to the shortage of personnel in some CYL organizations in our region. He called on CPC committees at all levels to give more consideration to things related to the youths and to help the CYL to solve the difficulties in its work.

PREMIER SUN REPORTS FY 84 ADMINISTRATIVE GOALS

OW251949 Taipei CHINA POST in English 18 Jan 83 p 12

[Text] Promotion of the constitutional system, the active deployment of diplomacy under the full implementation of democracy and rule of law, as well as the upgrading of the economic infrastructure were among the aims of the government spelled out by Premier Sun Yun-hsuan in a report of administrative goals for fiscal year 1984, which was submitted to the Legislative Yuan. The comprehensive report included government goals in a vast range of areas, including education and employment, personnel management, cleaning up local elections, improving the training and morale of the armed forces, and improving relations with other countries.

On the international front, the premier noted that this country has been beset by a number of diplomatic reversals and setbacks in international relations, particularly the so-called "joint communique" issued by Washington and the Chinese communist regime in August of last year. Nevertheless, due to the unity and self-reliance displayed by freedom-loving Chinese here in the ROC and all over the world, the country was well able to weather the storm, and the world gained a deeper recognition of the security and advances that have been made here. One of the goals for the administration is to strive for closer cooperation between countries in the free world and strengthening relations with friendly countries.

A major goal of the government for the upcoming years, according to the premier, is the active implementation of a democratic and constitutional government. In addition to holding local elections, other aims included in this area are the preservation of public order and increased protection of human rights. Militarily, government goals encompass the rapid modernization of weapons, along with the development of the national defense industry. The research and production of precision armaments and self-sufficiency in national defense are goals aimed at strengthening the security of the base of national recovery.

On the economic front, the premier said the government would continue to adopt measures to promote economic recovery in the domestic economy. He urged the importance of continuing the implementation of the government's four-year economic plan. Other important facets to this problem require the upgrading of technology and the competitiveness of ROC-made products on the international market. The report by the premier also included government goals and plans to continue all previously outlined economic reconstruction projects, as well as transportation and communications reconstruction projects.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHU REAFFIRMS POLICY TOWARD PRC

OW251449 Taipei CNA in English 1422 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 25 (CNA) -- Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung Tuesday morning reaffirmed the government's position of no negotiations, no compromise and no contacts with the Peiping regime. In a briefing given for a group of over 60 national assemblymen during their visit to the Foreign Ministry, Chu stressed that anticommunism and national recovery are the basic policy guidelines for his ministry to conduct foreign affairs. In the course of discussion, Chu also made a short introduction to the work programs of his ministry which covers six major areas, including current international situation, the Peiping regime's united front warfare, the ROC's foreign policy and its implementation, expansion of substantive relations with countries having no diplomatic ties with this country, Sino-American relations, and the administration and practices of the Foreign Ministry.

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